

DAILY REPORT

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China

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HU MEETS SWEDISH GROUP, CRITICIZES U.S., USSR

OW071704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese people are determined to wage an unremitting struggle against the superpowers' hegemonism, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, reaffirmed today.

Hu Yaobang made the statement during a meeting with the Swedish Left Party (Communist) delegation led by its Chairman Lars Werner.

Hu said: "The United States instituted a 'Taiwan Relations Act,' persisted in its arms sale to Taiwan, connived in the enticement and coercion of Chinese athletes and students in collusion with Taiwan agents and even granted 'political asylum'.

"These are all acts of interfering in China's internal affairs, injuring China's sovereignty and hurting the Chinese people's feelings, which are hegemonistic behaviors," he said.

Hu said that recently he had read the book "The U.S. Crusade in China" (1938-1945) by American author Michael Schaller.

Hu Yaobang quoted the author as saying that the United States pursued a China policy which was unfortunate to itself from 1938 to 1945.

"Some people of the U.S. Administration are willing to pursue an enlightened and friendly policy toward China. But, we will wait and see if there are a few people in the U.S. Administration who want to take the 'unfortunate' China policy again and act as the second 'crusade'," Hu said.

Quoting Lenin: "A proletariat that tolerates the slightest coercion of other nations by its 'own' nation cannot be a socialist proletariat," Hu Yaobang asked, "could we call the large-scale armed occupation of other countries by the Soviet Union and Vietnam an act of a 'socialist proletariat'?"

Hu Yaobang expressed appreciation of the efforts made by the Swedish Left Party (Communist) to think and make policies independently. "The relations between our two parties are good. Continued efforts to strengthen the bi-partisan relations are in the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries."

He expressed the conviction that the relations between the two parties would grow smoothly.

Lars Werner said that the delegate's visit shows the good friendship existing between the communists of China and Sweden. The two parties hold identical views on many issues, he said.

Both parties agree with the basic principles governing cooperation in the international communist movement and the workers' movement, and cooperation between the two parties of Sweden and China.

"Such cooperation should be based on the independence of various parties and non-interference in other's internal affairs, and all parties should map out their own policies independently," he said.

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After the meeting, Hu Yaobang hosted a banquet in honor of the Swedish visitors. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1556 GMT on 7 April in an identical article adds at this point: "Present at the meeting and banquet were Qiao Shi, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and head of the CPC Central Committee's International Liaison Department; and Shi Liang, deputy head of the CPC Central Committee's International Liaison Department."]

REPORTAGE ON SOUTH-SOUTH CONFERENCE IN BEIJING

Specific Discussions End

OW071312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA) -- The Beijing South-South conference ended discussions on specific issues-development strategies, negotiations and cooperation this noon today. In this morning's session, scholars, professors from Asia, Africa and Latin America in their papers or speeches, stressed the strategical importance of agricultural and energy development in the Third World countries. They called for closer cooperation among the Third World in these two sectors so as to buttress their collective strength and break off gradually from the dependence on the developed countries.

According to the sources close to the conference, during the last four days, the participants presented as papers dealing with the issues of development strategies, negotiations and cooperation among the South. They put forward their own views on these subjects and ways and means needed in solving these problems facing the developing countries. They had candid and earnest discussions. Many of them shared the view that the conference was successful and encouraging.

Yang Lianfang of the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery said in his speech that agriculture takes an important position in the Third World. Other development problems can not be solved without solving this problem. He pointed out that the level of farming in the Third World is similar and therefore, it is feasible for them to cooperate with each other in further development. Moreover, they can also cooperate in grain trade and reserves so that they can develop a countervailing power against trade protection measures by the developed countries.

Ma Hong Addresses Closing

OW071814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA) -- The Beijing South-South Conference -- Strategies of Development, Negotiations and Cooperation -- closed in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Some seventy scholars and statesmen from Asian, African and Latin American countries in the past four days had a full exchange of views on the most urgent problems confronting the development strategies for these countries, promotion of South-South cooperation and breaking of the stalemate of the North-South dialogue. Many useful suggestions were put forward.

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The participants agreed that the conference was a great success.

The co-chairmen of the conference, Shridath Ramphal, chairman of the Third World prize committee, and Huan Xiang, who is adviser to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, jointly presented a summary of conclusions at the closing session.

The summary said developing countries must formulate their development strategies in the light of their national conditions. "There was unanimous agreement that increased cooperation had become a matter of paramount importance in view of the emerging trend in the world economy," the summary said.

It said that, in order to get the best results from the North-South dialogue, it was necessary to aim at a comprehensive and integrated settlement of North-South economic issues by launching the global negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations.

The conference expressed support for a continuing process of consultation between Third World scholars, with Beijing '83 becoming South-South 1 -- the first in a series of regular consultations linked by programs of work at a variety of levels, the summary said. Such consultations could be held every three years in a different Third World capital until the goals of the Third World in development, negotiation and co-operation have been met.

Agha Hasan Abedi, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Third World Foundation and of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, and Ma Hong, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, spoke at the closing session.

Ma Hong said he believed that the fruit of the current conference would surely win appreciation from the people of the developing countries and exert good influence on the development and cooperation of the Third World.

However, he said, it was impossible to thrash out every problem within four days. "The important thing is," he said, "that we have made a significant step forward in the set orientation. This is gratifying." He said the development and cooperation of the Third World has a fine and bright future.

A.H. Abedi spoke highly of the results of the conference. He described the Beijing South-South conference as a long-cherished dream come true. It was realized with the enthusiastic and generous collaboration of the Chinese. He said that the issues and problems taken up at the conference were highly complex. The Third World must prepare itself for a long and determined struggle for its long term goal of establishing a just and equitable new international economic order. "The foundation is committed to this struggle," he added.

Other speakers at the closing session said that the conference provided an excellent opportunity for learning from one another and swapping experience.

The session ended in a standing ovation. All participants had a happy get-together at a farewell banquet hosted by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

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Delegates Comment

OW071933 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA) -- "One of the positive results of the Beijing South-South conference is the conviction that South-South cooperation is not only necessary, but also possible and viable." This remark was made by Dr. Ali Attiga of Libya in an interview with XINHUA after the conclusion of the four-day conference on Strategies of Development, Negotiations and Cooperation in the Chinese capital.

Professor Pu Shan, director of the Institute of World Economics and Politics under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said that the participants are all internationally known scholars and specialists. They exchanged views in a frank and unconstrained manner on major issues facing the Third World at this non-governmental gathering. "We Chinese have learned a lot from our foreign colleagues," he added.

Professor Yao Yunfang, director of the International Monetary and Financial Institute of the Bank of China, said that the conference discussed not only concrete problems but also strategy issues. Discussions among experts from different countries enhanced their understanding and friendship. "We are at one with regard to the overall objectives of development although our views differ in some specific problems. After the four-day seminar, we are more confident of our future," she noted.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES NORTH-SOUTH RELATIONS

HK071058 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 83 p 7

[Article by Chen Gong: "South-South Cooperation and North-South Negotiation"]

[Text] Although the economic crisis in the capitalist world has shown some signs of recovery, the developing countries which have still been seriously harmed by the crisis are still witnessing obviously aggravating economic conditions and are confronted with growing economic difficulties.

At this moment there is an obviously more urgent need for promoting North-South negotiation, readjusting and improving the relations of economic cooperation between developed and developing countries and gradually reforming the unreasonable old international economic order.

The economy of the developing countries is an important component of modern world economy. To develop their national economy, the developing countries need the support and aid of the developed countries regarding trade, capital and technology. At the same time, as far as their raw material supply, capital export and trade development are concerned, the developed countries cannot do without the developing countries. Take energy and raw materials, for example. Despite the present surplus supply in the world's oil market, the developed countries still need to rely on the developing countries for their oil supply. Fundamentally speaking, they need to import oil and major raw materials from the developing countries. (Import of oil and major raw materials accounts for 15 percent of the United States' total imports, 75 percent of Western Europe's and more than 90 percent of Japan's). As far as trade is concerned, export of goods from most of the developed countries to the developing countries accounts for almost 40 percent of their total exports. The developing countries remain an indispensable, extensive investment market for the developed countries. At present, the developed countries have exported to the developing countries every year capital amounting to \$80 billion (the average yearly export amounted to only \$10 billion during the 1960's).

The United States invested more than \$52 billion in 1980 (\$19 billion in 1970) in the developing countries and earns annual profits amounting to \$20 billion (\$5 billion in 1970) from its investment.

Cooperation Is Beneficial to Both Sides

Being affected by the economic crisis, the developed countries have adopted protectionist measures and put up barriers among themselves and at the same time are scrambling for markets in the developing countries. The economies of the developing countries are important to the developed countries. Under these circumstances, if the developing countries cannot properly solve their financial problems, then the development of world trade, the expansion of investment market, the repayment of debts by the developing countries, the stability of the international financial market and the supply of raw materials and energy will be seriously impeded. This will make the developed countries take longer to tide over the economic crisis. The political situation in many countries will remain unsteady under economic pressure. For this reason, the efforts of the developed countries to help the developing countries overcome their economic difficulties and to promote North-South negotiation is not only an economic issue but also a major political issue of stabilizing the global situation and defending world peace.

The efforts to promote North-South negotiation and to solve the economic difficulties of the developing countries, referred to as the South, not only are beneficial to the South but also concern the interests of the developed countries. It is therefore the responsibility of the whole world to expedite settlement of these issues, and both the North and the South should exert efforts toward this end.

The "Cancun Spirit" Has Not Been Carried Forward

To change the unreasonable old international economic order, the developing countries have since the 1960's negotiated with some developed countries over the questions concerning raw materials, trade, aid, finance and development. The negotiation was later conducted within the United Nations and progressed slowly. In early 1981, Mexico and Austria proposed holding a North-South summit to break the deadlock in North-South negotiations. In October of the same year, Mexico called the "Cancun conference." This was the first global summit on economic problems of the North and the South (regarding raw materials, energy, international trade, development of poor countries, financial systems and so forth). It was a step forward and a good start in the North-South dialogue.

It is regrettable that over the past year the "Cancun spirit" has not been carried forward and North-South negotiation has not made substantial headway.

With regard to the question of energy and raw material supply, the developed countries took advantage of the surplus oil supply in the world market and sold their stocks of oil in big quantities at reduced prices to force the oil price in the world market to drop. They also took advantage of the difficulties of some oil-producing countries to make a breakthrough, in an attempt to topple OPEC. Because of the weak demand of the developed countries for raw materials, the prices of raw materials in the world market have dropped to a very low level. With their economic difficulties growing day by day, the developing countries not only are incapable of increasing their imports from the developed countries but also find it difficult to repay their debts. This in turn impedes the economic recovery of the developed countries.

With regard to international trade, some agreements and measures adopted by the United Nations for improving the trade conditions of the developing countries cannot be put into practice. Trade protectionism is on the increase in the developed countries. In 1982, the exports of the developing countries dropped by 5 percent (there was a 6 percent increase in 1981) and that of the oil-exporting countries dropped by 20 percent.

With regard to the international financial system, the developing countries asked for more funds to aid their development, better conditions for repaying their debts, and a reform of the old international financial system, but the developed countries remain sluggish. The United States and a few other developed countries have practically reduced their loans to the International Development Association. The developing countries' demands for greater decisionmaking power in international financial organs and greater convenience in obtaining loans and their proposal on reforming the old international financial organ have been turned down by the developed countries. The North-South dialogue has progressed slowly in this sphere.

With regard to the question of importing technology to promote economic development, the international technical market is still being monopolized by the developed countries. This seriously impedes the technical progress of the developing countries. The developing countries also find it more and more difficult to obtain funds for importing technology.

Obstructions Come From the North

The North-South negotiation came to a standstill chiefly because some developed countries lacked sincerity.

Among the developed countries, France, Japan, West Germany and some other European countries were rather active, bearing in mind their own interests and needs. The United States stubbornly adopted a rigid attitude, objected to the holding of a global negotiation requested by the Third World, and tried to confine the North-South negotiation to the international organ it manipulated. It opposed the big increase in official aid and international multilateral aid. Instead, it advocated that the developing countries should rely on "personal loans" and asserted that it would provide only bilateral aid, whereby it could easily control the recipient state. It also did not favor the giving of long-term preferential treatment to goods imported from the developing countries. It instead advocated free trade. This attitude adopted by the United States hindered the North-South negotiation from making substantial headway in various fields.

South-South Cooperation Is an Increasingly More Urgent Need

With the world economic situation being continuously aggravated and the global North-South negotiation coming to a standstill, the South-South cooperation among the developing countries shows its importance and urgency with each passing day. Efforts should be made to strengthen the unity, mutual support and cooperation of the developing countries, so that they will be strong, stand on their own feet, take the road of collectively becoming independent, unite to cope with the developed countries' attempt to shift the economic crisis, and achieve economic independence and stability. This is the only practical way to promote the North-South negotiation.

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The developing countries shared the same historical experience and fate in the past. Today they are confronted with the same difficulties and demands. Therefore, there is a solid foundation and good conditions for their mutual assistance and cooperation. Economically, the developing countries have vast territories, a large population, rich resources, extensive markets and great potential for supplying each other's needs. They have more or less the same scientific and technological level, so that one can learn from another's strong points to offset one's own weaknesses and they can create very extensive scope of better cooperation. The cooperation among themselves will be more fruitful than their cooperation with the developed countries. They can learn from each other's experience of developing the national economy and coping with the shift of crisis by the developed countries.

As a matter of fact, because of the uneven development and different requirements of the developing countries, it is natural and understandable that one may lag behind another and that there are contradictions among them. However, as long as they pay constant attention to harmonizing the economic relations among themselves and strengthening their unity and cooperation, it will be possible to reduce their contradictions and turn discord into concord. It will be definitely possible to open a new path for South-South cooperation and create favorable conditions for urging the North-South negotiation to take place at an early date.

BEIJING CONFERENCE ON MEDICAL FOREIGN AID OPENS

OW041240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1104 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA) -- China has sent 1,100 medical workers in 80 groups to 35 countries and regions in Asia and Africa, according to a conference on China's medical aid to foreign countries which opened here today. The conference is jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

According to deputy public health minister, Tan Yunhe, Chinese doctors have treated 70 million patients abroad since the first medical team from China went to Algeria in 1963. Cases included cardiac and cranial surgery, rejoining of severed limbs, large-area burns, cholera, and many others.

The deputy minister urged Chinese medical workers to work towards the improvement of the public health work in the countries they worked. One of the most important tasks he said, is the training of local medical workers. So far, nearly one thousand have been trained, he said.

He also reported that Chinese medical teams have received warm support from the government and people of the countries they went. And in their cooperation with medical personnel of those countries, they also learned many good experiences, particularly in the treatment of tropical diseases.

The stepping up of cooperation with the Third World countries, he said, is one of the fundamentals in China's foreign policy and he urged the Chinese medical personnel to do their very best. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1153 GMT on 4 April carries a report on this conference, which adds that Cui Yueli, minister of public health, presided over the session.]

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FURTHER ON PROTEST ON HU NA POLITICAL ASYLUM

Media Reaction

OW080728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA) -- Decisions made by China's Culture Ministry and Sports Federation to stop implementing all remaining items of cultural and sports exchanges with the United States for 1982 and 1983 are prominently featured in Beijing newspapers today.

These decisions followed the U.S. Government's act of granting "political asylum" to the Chinese tennis player, Hu Na, April 4.

The papers also publish an interview by XINHUA with Hu Na's family who urged the U.S. Government to send her back so they could be reunited.

Two major newspapers also carry articles refuting the U.S. authorities' fabrication that Hu Na had suffered from political persecution.

A PEOPLE'S DAILY article says that no one can believe that, as a reticent girl with average schooling, Hu Na could have used such sophisticated political phraseology like "requesting political asylum" and "avoid getting involved in factional strife" as attributed to her.

TIYU BAO (China's national sports paper) recalls in an article that Hu Na captured the junior singles title in the national tennis tournament in 1978 when she was 15, having received much help from her coaches and training mates. Hu Na was sent abroad many times to compete and acquire experience in international tournaments, the sports paper says.

Referring to the allegation that Hu Na had been compelled to "join the Communist Party" and subjected to political persecution, the paper says that Hu Na, like many other young people, had applied for membership, but the party organization has not yet considered the matter. "What a white lie the allegation was!" TIYU BAO writes.

"Radio Beijing" says in a commentary that the U.S. Government's act of granting "political asylum" to Hu Na is hostile to China. It runs counter to the spirit of the Sino-U.S. communique of August 17, 1982, which calls for strengthening economic, cultural, educational, scientific and technological ties between the two countries.

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK081504 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 83 p 6

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xi Linsheng: "A Political Farce -- The Ins and Outs of the U.S. Government's Granting of 'Political Asylum' to Hu Na"]

[Text] After the U.S. Government announced on 4 April the granting of the so-called "political asylum" to the Chinese tennis player, Hu Na, this reporter interviewed some relevant comrades in the All-China Sports Federation and other people who know Hu Na well. They all pointed out that the so-called "political asylum" was an out-and-out political farce directed by the U.S. authorities concerned.

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They cited numerous facts to show that Hu Na is a young tennis player in New China, who has been brought up with the loving care of the party and government and has been trusted. What the U.S. Government said about when she returns to China she would be "persecuted" was but a mere fabrication. The incident of granting "political asylum" to Hu Na was a result of deception and coercion by a handful of Americans and Taiwan special agents.

Hu Na was born into a sports family in Sichuan Province. She began to play tennis at age 13. Encouraged by her family, she entered a local spare-time sports school. Under the guidance of the teachers in this school she made great progress and was highly appreciated by the others. She then became a member of the provincial tennis team. Since then, this seedling, moistened by rain and dew, has been growing up in the sun-shine. She captured the junior singles title in the national tennis tournament of 1978, which was held in Nei Monggol, and went on to win the national women's championship at the age of 17. In order to develop her further, after she had captured the junior singles title in 1978, her coaches sent her to the United States in 1979 to compete in an international tournament. She was sent abroad to compete in international tournaments on 10 occasions between 1979 and 1982, visiting the United States 3 times and touring many countries in America and Asia. This is rare in China's burgeoning tennis circles. In many international tournaments, Hu Na won honors for her country. For this reason, she was elected a shock worker in the new Long March in Sichuan Province, a member of the Sichuan Provincial Federation of Women, a model worker in Chengdu City and a member of the city's Youth Federation. Does all this mean "political persecution" for her? Anyone who has the least sense can draw a correct conclusion from this. Moreover, during Hu Na's stay in the United States, the Chinese Tennis Association had many times showed their solicitude for her through relevant departments in the United States. It also declared that if Hu Na returned to China, she would be sent to compete in the international tournament to be held in Switzerland this June. Thus, all lies about persecution are utterly scotched. Even some Taiwan papers also admit that the argument that Hu Na was "subjected to political persecution" was incredible.

Comrades who know Hu Na well all said that she is young, childish and reticent and is a quiet girl with average schooling. She has no relatives in the United States, nor can she speak English. How could she possibly have used such sophisticated political phraseology as "requesting political asylum," "avoid getting involved in factional strife" and "not creating any further trouble for any government," and have written such words in her letter as "being deeply perplexed," [shen shou kun rao 3234 0649 0938 0371] and "I would like to drop my pen here, and wish you golden peace," [jiu ci ge bi, shun zhu jin an 1432 2974 2364 4581 7311 4376 6855 1344] which are in classical Chinese? It is obvious that all this was masterminded by people behind the scenes and that what was attributed to her was written by others. This is exactly the fact. Last July, when she went to San Francisco with the Chinese tennis team, some sneaky Taiwan special agents began to deceive and coerce her under the pretext of making friends with her. Then, after Hu Na left the tennis team, an American who called himself a lawyer, made a phone call to a secretary to the manager of the hotel where the Chinese tennis team was staying, saying that Hu Na had requested "political asylum." It is not difficult for one to imagine how this thing had happened.

Hu Na's staying in the United States has made her parents very sad. They have repeatedly requested the departments concerned to help Hu Na come back to her motherland so that they can see their daughter again.

Hu Na's parents have written letters to her in which they expressed the agony of missing her.

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Her father's letter said: "Everyone in our family feels uneasy and worried since you are staying in another country and are not with us. Both your mother and I feel very sad. Your mother misses you so terribly that she often cannot fall asleep at night and often weeps bitterly with tears on her cheeks. She is becoming weaker and weaker with each passing day. If you do not come back as soon as possible and continue to stay abroad, you can imagine what will happen to your mother. You know how deeply she loves you!" They hope their daughter can extricate herself from the difficult circumstances and come back as soon as possible. When U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz visited China in February this year, Hu Na's parents also wrote to him and asked him to take Hu Na some native sweets. In their letter to George Shultz, they said that since Hu Na was young and childish, she had been deceived by a handful of pro-Taiwan elements and stayed in the United States. She was unable to come back to the motherland and see her parents. Thus, the happy family was disturbed and all the family members were suffering from agony caused by her absence. Recently, when Mr Thomas P. O'Neill, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, led a mission to visit China, Hu Na's parents wrote to Mr O'Neill, asking him for help. How can people remain unmoved by the feelings of Hu Na's parents? The comrades in the All-China Sports Federation said indignantly that some people in the United States allow such things as human rights and humanitarianism, but when they said that the granting of "political asylum" to Hu Na was for the sake of defending human rights and humanitarianism where could people find morality and justice in this U.S.-made human rights and humanitarianism which have brought about destruction and separation of the family? The decision made flagrantly by the U.S. Government on "political asylum" has not only damaged Sino-U.S. relations, but also has injured the feelings of the Chinese people.

The comrades of the All-China Sports Federation interviewed by this reporter and other people who know Hu Na well were all indignant at the decision made by the U.S. Government. They said that since the U.S. authorities were unable to give any sound reason for the decision, they had even fabricated the story that the reason Hu Na wanted to "seek asylum" was that she had been forced to join the party and to be an advanced element. Who can be deceived by such a fabrication? The comrades from the All-China Sports Federation told this reporter that Hu Na did apply for party membership of her own accord. Last year, before she went to the United States to take part in the tournament, she demanded to return to Sichuan from Shanghai to solve this problem. But the leaders told her that this matter would be considered later when she returned from the United States, since the present time was too short to handle it. How can things be completely reversed in such a way that she had been forced to join the party and had refused it? According to the reports of U.S. news agencies and Taiwan papers, "the main documents Hu Na had submitted to the U.S. Immigration Service include a letter written to her by a so-called 'communist leader' in Sichuan Province." The letter said: "As to the matter of your joining the Communist Party [gong dang 0364 8093], we will handle it after you come back. When the time comes, you must report to us for duty and we will discuss this matter. Our party [ben dang 2609 8093] hopes that you will be firm at the time when you are faced with such an attraction in your life. Our party waits for your early return." People can easily see from the language and style of this letter, which are often used by the Taiwan authorities, that this was an inferior fabrication. Finally, the comrades from the All-China Sports Federation sternly pointed out that when our athletes go to the United States to take part in friendly competitions, the U.S. authorities are duty-bound to protect the personal security of the athletes. If they turn a blind eye to the sabotage of some bad elements and Taiwan special agents so that the latter can coerce and deceive our athletes, how can normal sports contacts between China and the United States be conducted? The Hu Na incident, which has been deliberately created by the United States, cannot but bring serious consequences to the relations between the two countries.

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Radio Commentary

OW071403 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Commentary by station commentator (Mei Da): "Where Does the Reagan Administration Want To Guide Sino-U.S. Relations? -- Comments on the Hu Na Incident"]

[Text] Disregarding the repeated representations by the Chinese Government, the U.S. Government flagrantly announced its decision on 4 April to grant so-called political asylum to Hu Na, a Chinese tennis player. This premeditated action which harms Sino-American cultural and sport exchanges and the friendly contacts between the people of the two countries cannot but arouse indignation among the Chinese people.

The Chinese Embassy in the United States issued a statement on this incident on the same day, and the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs released the news on it on 5 April. Both the Chinese Embassy and the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs strongly protested to the U.S. Government.

The Hu Na incident is a grave incident long planned and deliberately created by the U.S. side. At the invitation of the U.S. Tennis Association, the Chinese tennis team visited the United States last July to participate in the Federation Cup tennis tournament. In accordance with international practice, the invited guests should be protected and accorded a courteous reception by the host country. However, a handful of Americans, in collusion with Taiwan elements, seduced and coerced Chinese tennis player Hu Na to leave her team and to disappear. After this incident occurred, the Chinese Government made repeated representations to the U.S. side. Hu Na's parents and the Chinese Tennis Association also delivered letters to U.S. Secretary of State Shultz while he was visiting China last February, calling on the U.S. Government to send Hu Na back to China. But the United States paid no heed to all this. As a result, the situation so deteriorated that this grave incident has occurred.

The reason for the Hu Na incident fabricated by its creators is: Hu Na fled because she was afraid of persecution against her for her refusing to join the CPC several times. All those with some elementary knowledge of the CPC understand that anyone who desires to join the party must apply for party membership of his own free will and must be recommended by party members. His application for party membership can be approved only when a party organization considers him qualified for membership. The party Constitution explicitly stipulates that it is impermissible to drag into the party by any means those who are not qualified for membership. The allegation that she was afraid of persecution for refusing to join the party is therefore nothing but the biggest joke.

During Hu Na's stay in the United States, the Chinese Tennis Association solemnly stated that if Hu Na returned to China in time, it would still send her to participate in international tennis tournament scheduled for next June in Switzerland. Therefore, there did not and will not exist any question of persecution against Hu Na. Therefore, it is obvious that the U.S. Government has no grounds or reason whatsoever to grant political asylum to Hu Na. By disregarding her parents' earnest hope for the return of their young daughter and by preventing her from reuniting with her family, the U.S. Government has acted in a completely unhumanitarian way. At the same time, this action is also a serious violation of the 17 August Sino-U.S. communique.

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The communique stipulates in explicit terms that the two sides are determined, on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, to strengthen their ties in the economic, cultural, educational, scientific, technological and other fields and make strong, joint efforts for the continued development of relations between the governments and people of China and the United States.

The Hu Na incident deliberately created by the United States is bound to harm the cultural and sports exchanges between China and the United States and to cause new dark clouds to shadow the relations between the two countries. The Chinese Government has announced that it will react on this matter and make serious representations to the U.S. side. The Reagan administration must bear full responsibility for all consequences arising therefrom.

NEW ENVOY MEETS REAGAN, PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OWO80300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, April 7 (XINHUA) -- New Chinese Ambassador to the United States Zhang Wenjin presented his credentials to U.S. President Ronald Reagan at the White House here this afternoon.

They had a conversation on U.S.-China relations during the meeting.

The ambassador arrived here on March 4.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS U.S. ENGINEER 8 APRIL

OWO81230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 8 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Chairman Liao Chengzhi of the National People's Congress Standing Committee met and had a cordial conversation here today with Dr. Tsung-ing Chiang, chief engineer at the Witman and Howard Co. in Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Dr. Chiang is in Beijing as guest of the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power.

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SRV TROOPS WOUND YUNNAN TEENAGER 7 APRIL

OW081120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1110 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Kunming, April 8 (XINHUA) -- A 13-year-old Chinese boy of Yao nationality was seriously wounded when Vietnamese soldiers fired on a group of peasants from Shilicun People's Commune in Jinping County, Yunnan Province, yesterday afternoon.

At press time, the boy had not yet come to and emergency treatment was still going on.

At 14:50, April 7, 34 peasants of Yao nationality were working in the fields when Vietnamese troops suddenly opened fire at them. The boy, named Deng Laomeng, was hit in the ear.

The Chinese Armed Border Police returned fire and the peasants were evacuated promptly.

COMMENTARY ON SRV ATTACKS ON THAI REFUGEE CAMPS

OW080628 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1100 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Ya Ming commentary: "Vietnamese Troops' Attack on Refugee Camps at Kampuchean-Thai Border Areas Once Again Exposed Their Regional Hegemonism"]

[Text] The Vietnamese aggressor troops have of late ceaselessly and frantically attacked Kampuchean refugee camps and populated areas in the Kampuchean-Thai border region. Repeatedly intruding into Thai territory, they have been resolutely rebuffed by the Thai Armed Forces and people and strongly condemned by world opinion.

The current Vietnamese troops' offensive was planned a long time ago. Since the beginning of the dry season, Vietnam has relentlessly moved its troops, Soviet-made arms and military supplies to the Kampuchean-Thai border region. In late March Vietnamese troops grouped near the battle positions of Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces in western Kampuchea numbered more than 46,000 men.

At dawn on 31 March, under cover of Soviet-made tanks and heavy artillery, more than 6,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops launched a massive attack on Phnom Chat, a battle position of Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces, and a refugee center in this area. As a result of the Vietnamese troops' attack, Kampuchean refugees suffered heavy losses. Tens of thousands of refugees had to flee into Thailand.

On 3 April Vietnamese troops again launched an attack on the populated area in Sihanoukville some 7 km from the Thai border. A UN health official in the Thai-Kampuchean border region said that this region has received more than 5,000 Kampucheans who came to take refuge in Thailand. Still many more refugees are expected to flee into Thailand.

Confronted with the Vietnamese troops' offensive and in order to preserve its forces, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army split into many small units and moved rapidly. It launched attacks on Highway 5 to pin down the Vietnamese troops.

The Vietnamese aggressor troops' offensive has further aggravated the situation in the Kampuchean-Thai border region. Vietnamese artillery shells have repeatedly fallen into Thai territory. Groups of Vietnamese troops have on many occasions intruded into Thai territory, killing or wounding many Thai soldiers and civilians.

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To defend their territorial sovereignty, the Thai Armed Forces have valiantly fought back and have on many occasions driven the Vietnamese aggressor troops out of Thai territory.

The Vietnamese troops' brutal act of aggression has once again revealed to everyone the fact that the Vietnamese troops' occupation of Kampuchea is the cause of the destabilization of the situation in this region. In order to resolve the Kampuchean issue, we must force the Vietnamese troops to withdraw from Kampuchea in accordance with UN resolutions. Their current brutal aggression has exposed the Vietnamese rulers' false claims about their readiness to peacefully solve the Kampuchean issue.

HELICOPTER SERVICE ACCORD WITH SINGAPORE

OW051901 Beijing XINHUA in English 163/ GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Guangzhou, April 5 (XINHUA) -- A contract for jointly running a helicopter service for oil exploitation and development in the South China Sea was signed here today by the South China Sea branch of the China Offshore Helicopter Service Corporation (COHSC) and the Singapore Airtrust group of companies.

Under the 10-year contract, the two companies will provide helicopter service through the Yuehing Helicopter Service Company Ltd., which is run jointly by both firms.

The new company is based in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province. Under the contract, it operates four helicopters, which were provided by the Singapore Airtrust group of companies.

The South China Sea branch of the COHSC is a joint venture with investment from five Chinese firms including the China Offshore Aviation Service Corporation, the China Helicopter Company and the Shenzhen Industrial Development Company.

The corporation will facilitate oil exploitation and development in South China Sea by providing helicopter service.

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WANG ZHEN WRITES PREFACE FOR BOOK BY BURHAN

OW072118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA) -- "Half Century in Xinjiang," memoirs of Al-Hajji Burhan Shahidi will be published later this year by the publishing house of historical accounts.

Al-Hajji Burhan Shahidi is vice-chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and honorary president of the Islamic Association of China.

Born in 1894 to a poor overseas Uygur worker's family in Russia, he came back to Xinjiang at the age of 15. He was the last governor of Xinjiang Province during the Kuomintang ruling period.

In 1949, Burhan declared the peaceful liberation of Xinjiang. He then served as the first chairman of the Xinjiang Provincial People's Government.

In 1955, he came to Beijing at the invitation of late Premier Zhou Enlai, and was elected vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and president of the Islamic Association.

In this memoirs, 89-year-old Burhan tells about the history of Xinjiang's political power changes, the political and economic situation, significant events and famous people of Xinjiang during different historical periods of the half century from the early years of 20th century to 1950's. The book also describes local conditions and customs of Xinjiang.

Included in the book are historical materials conducive to modern historical research of Xinjiang and minority nationalities. The book also contains historical pictures.

Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, wrote the preface to the book.

FIRST QUARTER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION UP

OW080424 Beijing XINHUA in English 1403 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA) -- China's industrial production in the first three months of 1983 was up 6.9 percent over the same 1982 period, with a total output value of 138.3 billion yuan, according to preliminary statistics released by the State Statistical Bureau today.

The increase for the output value of heavy industry was 11.7 percent, while light industry grew 2.5 percent, a rate lower than that achieved in recent years.

Officials at the bureau attributed the increase in heavy industrial production in part to a growing demand for machinery and other heavy industrial products by enterprises undertaking technical transformation. Capital construction, now experiencing new expansion, also called for more heavy industrial products.

In the first quarter of this year, China produced 9.69 million tons of steel and 7.56 million tons of rolled steel, up 9.8 percent and 8.5 percent compared to the same 1982 period, respectively.

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The increase for cement was 17 percent, and for plate glass, 12 percent. Output of motor vehicles, metal cutting tools and mining equipment also rose.

The quarterly output quotas for chemical fertilizer, highly effective insecticide with low toxic residue, walking tractors and diesel engines were all overfulfilled by fairly big margins, according to the release. This is yet another indicator that heavy industry is benefiting from the prosperous rural economy.

In the first three months of this year, energy output was equivalent to 1/2 million tons of standard coal, 5.2 percent more than in the same 1982 period. The output of electricity was up by 20 percent, a result of heavier spring rains in south China. Despite the increases, energy is still in short supply, the release indicated.

The increase was 20 percent and higher for the output of such durable goods as bicycles, wristwatches, color TV sets, recorders, washing machines and household refrigerators.

A national industrial and communications work conference held in Beijing last month stressed the need to continue to give priority to light and textile industries in the allocation of raw and processed materials, energy and funds, while controlling the growth of heavy industry.

NATIONAL FORUM ON GRAIN PRODUCTION HELD

OW080540 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] The 6-day national forum on grain production sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery concluded in Xuzhou on 5 April. Those attending the forum studied issues concerning the building of base areas for the production and marketing of commodity grain as well as issues on how to achieve the magnificent goal of greatly increasing grain output by the year 2000. They also discussed the party policy on grain production. The various deputies attending the meeting exchanged their experiences in developing specialized households for grain production. Attending and addressing the forum was Zhu Rong, vice minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery.

RENMIN RIBAO ON DROWNING OF BABY GIRLS

HK071335 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 83 p 4

[Commentator's article: "A Major Problem That Is Worthy of Serious Attention"]

[Text] This paper today carries a survey report made by the Anhui Provincial Women's Federation with regard to the problem of the speedy rise of baby boys over baby girls every year. Findings of the report show that due to the feudal idea of regarding men as superior to women, the intolerable behavior of drowning and forsaking baby girls is still running rampant in some areas, especially in certain rural areas, thus causing an imbalance between baby boys and girls. This is indeed a serious problem that merits our attention.

As with the law of development in things, there is also a law of man's existence and reproduction. The recent national census shows a proper proportion of both sexes, with 51.5 percent being male and 48.5 percent being female. China is now rewarding couples limiting themselves to a single child.

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However, if the majority of parents regard men as superior to women and if they want only baby boys but no baby girls, then a considerable number of young men will be unable to get married after 20 years. This will inevitably bring about an imbalance of human beings, breed a series of serious social problems and affect the propagation of the Chinese nation.

Some people have the wrong idea that "reproduction is a couple's private affair and has nothing to do with others," saying that "failure to have a male heir is one of the three major offenses against filial piety, and how could a daughter carry on the family line." With the predominance of such wrong ideas, instances of drowning and forsaking baby girls and of torturing and ill-treating girls have been occurring in some areas, thus generating a number of tragedies. Such behavior is absolutely stupid and ignorant and even an intolerable crime. Such people must seriously consider that if there are only men but no women on earth, or if the number of men greatly exceeds that of women, how can men get married and carry on the family line? If this is the case, will there then be a big problem of human reproduction? Ours is a socialist country. When handling problems with regard to families and children, every citizen must take into account the future of our country, the well-being of the people and the improvement of people's mental world and morality. For the future benefit of the Chinese nation and the benefit of every family, it is imperative for us to break away from the wrong idea of regarding men as superior to women and to wage a staunch struggle against all crimes of cruelly injuring baby girls.

For the sake of the state and future generations, we must attach great importance to the imbalance of both sexes. We must support and protect couples with only a single girl and take effective measures to help these families overcome their difficulties. In the recruitment of workers and students, we must treat both sexes alike, without bias. All involved in the crime of killing baby girls must be punished according to law. Women's federations at all levels must actually stand for women's benefits, fight against discrimination and against torturing of women and the killing of baby girls and protect rights and benefits of women and children.

RENMIN RIBAO ADVOCATES LIGHT INDUSTRY GROWTH

HK070944 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Ensure Continued Steady Growth of Light Industry Production"]

[Text] In the past few years we have seriously implemented the principle of readjusting the national economy and assigned an important place to the development of consumer goods industries. Output of all types of light industrial products has developed rapidly, market supplies are relatively abundant and prices are basically stable. This excellent situation has been rarely seen for many years.

This good situation was not easily achieved, and the good momentum must be maintained.

The 12th party congress and the 5th session of the 5th NPC both stressed that the whole of economic work must be shifted onto the track of focusing on improving economic results. Some areas and departments have done relatively well in this, while others have still not done well enough, and the phenomenon of one-sided pursuit of output value has still not been fundamentally changed.

Due to the excessive speed of capital construction and the rapid rise in heavy industrial production in the second half of last year and particularly this year, the shortages of energy, raw materials and communications and transport have been intensified, and signs of heavy industry squeezing aside light industry have appeared in certain places. We must attach importance to this tendency and take effective steps to rapidly change this situation. With the lessons and experiences gained over more than 30 years, we cannot go back to the old road on which the people gain no tangible benefit.

A few comrades, seeing the current relatively ample market supplies and in particular the stockpiles and slow sales of a few commodities, hold that there is excessive production of consumer goods, that the growth of light industry can be slowed down a bit and that there is no need to stress the "six priorities" any more. This view is obviously wrong. Although the average growth of light industry has been relatively fast in recent years, it is still lower than the average growth of retail sales, and supply of some commodities still cannot meet demand. Only a few are selling slowly. Saving deposits of people in urban and rural areas are increasing yearly; although under ordinary conditions this latent purchasing power cannot be completely translated into actual purchasing power, a portion of it is indeed "money waiting to buy things" or "money carried around for selective buying." We must also realize that, in the wake of the development of the national economy, the gradual improvement in people's standards of living, and in particular the great development of rural commodity production and the progressive clearing of rural circulation channels, the requirements for industrial consumer goods will go on rising to a great extent. Whether viewing things now or in the long term, light industrial production is not developing to excess in the current stage but is still relatively insufficient and unbalanced when compared with the needs of people's daily life. We must continue to persistently assign an important place to the development of consumer goods and ensure market supplies and stable prices.

At present the masses' demands on light industrial production are gradually shifting from focusing on solving the problem of existence or nonexistence of consumer goods to further improving product quality and increasing the variety of products while also increasing output. The light industry production departments are facing still heavier tasks, and must undergo big changes, from production to management. Production of textiles, foodstuffs and other industrial consumer goods must, on the basis of steadily increasing output, develop in the direction of high quality, low prices, new styles, full ranges and outstanding service, and also strive to satisfy the different demands of different consumers. In the production of small commodities, it is necessary to lift restrictions on prices in a planned way, rapidly get the goods on the market, stimulate production and guarantee supplies. We must get a good grasp of technical transformation of existing light industry enterprises, raise technical standards, improve capacity to meet market changes, and develop in the direction of small serial production and ample variety. The situation of "no changes" over several decades in many light industrial products must be corrected. In clothing and daily necessities, it is right to pay attention to satisfying the needs of young people and women; and at the same time we should satisfy the needs of elderly and middle-aged people, children and men. So long as the guiding ideology is correct, these problems will not be hard to solve.

Many enterprises have the potential for developing new products, and there are many fields in the whole of light industry that await development. For instance, the fodder industry is just starting up, and there are many things to be done in the foodstuff industry; both of these await great development. Stepping up scientific research is an important guarantee for this development work. We must do a good job in scientific research in the light industry trades and enterprises, and also pay attention to utilizing the forces of research units and institutes of higher education. We must mobilize and organize them to serve the development of light industry production.

The current stockpiles of certain light industry products involve problems of blind production and are also related to excessive cardinal links in circulation and blocked channels. Some commodities are stockpiled in the towns while the rural areas run short of them; some are stockpiled in the factories while the shops are empty; some are piled up in one place but circulate freely elsewhere. The commercial departments must do a good job in reforming the circulation setup, break down regional blockades, eliminate urban and rural jams, open up a multiplicity of circulation channels and reduce the number of links in the chain, so that goods can circulate freely. They must organize procurement, transfer and allocation according to the plans, organize the dispatch of industrial goods to the rural areas, and expand the rural markets. They must work to organize the export of light industrial goods and expand the international market. The production, commercial and foreign trade departments must strengthen cooperation and do a good job in investigating the state of business in market forecasting and in the exchange of information. They must dovetail output and sales of the different varieties of the products according to changes in the markets, and adopt flexible methods to promote sales of light industrial products.

The principle of "six priorities" -- in raw material and energy supply, bank loans, technical transformation, capital construction, use of foreign exchange and import of technology, and communications and transport -- drawn up for light industry by the party and state since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has already been proven practical and effective, and must be persistently implemented. Ensuring continued steady growth of light industry production is a major affair related to stability of the economy, the markets, and people's minds. We must do this work well and must by no means take it lightly.

RENMIN RIBAO ON INCREASING ECONOMIC RESULTS

HK070818 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 83 p 5

[Article by Zhao Weichen and Liu Guangpu: "Proceed From Increasing Economic Results"]

[Text] To measure the quality of economic results in industrial production, we must see whether or not it will contribute to the growth and development of the country and to improving the people's livelihood. We must consider from the macroscopic standpoint that the economic results of production activities must run through the entire process of production, packaging, marketing, transportation and consumption. In the process of production, we must reduce consumption (including labor, energy and raw materials) and lower costs, so that the products will be competitive. In the process of marketing, products must be suitable for the market so as not to give rise to overstocking or poor sales. In the process of transportation, we must guard against rough loading and unloading and guarantee that the goods will be in good condition and undamaged; in the hands of the consumers, they must be durable and able to stand wear and tear, so that the customers will receive actual benefit. These are the economic results we advocate.

At present, as a result of the popularization of the responsibility system in economic management, people are attaching more and more importance to the question of increasing economic results. However, because of the difference in their positions, some of the people in different departments, localities and units have a different understanding of the meaning of economic results, and two tendencies have appeared: one is the tendency to attach special importance to the interests of their own department, locality or unit and neglect the overall interests of the state. The other is the tendency to attach special importance to the results embodied by financial targets and neglect the results embodied by increasing the material wealth of society and improving the people's livelihood. Therefore, how to correctly appraise, assess and increase economic results is a question we must conscientiously explore.

How to Appraise Economic Results

In appraising the economic results of industrial production in a socialist state, we should mainly take into consideration the following aspects:

They must conform to the goal of socialist production. For example, if the products of an enterprise are unsuitable for marketing, poor in quality and cannot satisfy the needs of society, such products are a waste of labor, fuel and raw materials and their value and use value will not be recognized by society. The more such products are produced, the result will inevitably be greater waste.

They must conform to the overall interests of society. Any socialist production activity must first take into consideration whether or not it is advantageous to society and the state as a whole. It cannot seek economic results for the sake of the interests of its own department, locality or unit and infringe on the interests of the state and society. Some of the localities have rushed to produce products which are highly profitable and in short supply. They have blindly developed and manufactured in a rough and slipshod manner, and even used the means of regional blockade to force the local consumers to buy from them. This has caused the sales of similar products from other localities, which are better bargains, to be restricted. This may be advantageous to a locality, but it is not advantageous to the state. Some of the enterprises have poor production conditions and have not brought the three wastes under control. They have ruined the ecological balance and polluted the environment but still blindly expanded production. The enterprises have benefited, but society and the people have suffered. This kind of economic results cannot be advocated.

They must correctly handle the interests of the state, the collective and the individual before they can arouse the enthusiasm of all sides and increase economic results. The state must rely on the accumulations furnished by the enterprises to carry out construction. Some reasonable financial resources must also be given to the development of enterprises. To arouse the labor enthusiasm of the workers in production, it is necessary to rely on the principle of more pay for more work in distribution. It is necessary to take into consideration all three sides, and if any one side is neglected, economic results will not be good.

In short, to measure the quality of economic results in industrial production, we must see whether or not it will contribute to the growth and development of the country and to improving the people's livelihood. We must consider from the macroscopic standpoint that the economic results of production activities must run through the entire process of production, packaging, marketing, transportation and consumption. In the process of production, we must reduce consumption (including labor, energy and raw materials) and lower costs, so that the products will be competitive. In the process of marketing, products must be suitable for marketing so as not to give rise to overstocking or poor sales. In the process of transportation, we must guard against rough loading and unloading and guarantee that the goods will be in good condition and undamaged; in the hands of the consumers, they must be durable and able to stand wear and tear, so that the customers will receive actual benefit. These are the economic results we advocate.

How To Assess Economic Results

Developing production and increasing the economic results of enterprises are the basis enabling the state to obtain economic results. Without the economic results of the enterprises, the economic results of the state are out of the question.

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At present, various localities have many good ways to assess the economic results of enterprises. In light of the different distinguishing features of various localities and trades, we think that we can adopt different assessing methods and set up an index system. But generally speaking, the index must stress the main points and must be highly comprehensive, easy to calculate and easy to compare, or what is generally called leading the ox by the nose. Under the present situation, we not only must pay attention to turning a part of the profits over to the state, but we must also pay close attention to handing taxes over to the treasury, or simplify the two indices into an assessed ratio of profits and taxes to capital. This index has several distinguishing features: 1) It can reflect the economic results arising from investment (fixed assets plus circulating capital) and can directly show the relations between investment and output. 2) Assessing profits and taxes together can reflect the administration and management level of the enterprises. 3) It is easier to compare the administration and management level of enterprises of the same type. Naturally, the single index for the ratio of profits and taxes to capital is not quite perfect because the prices of many products are not rational enough, and the profit index of some of the enterprises cannot completely reflect their true conditions. Judging from present conditions, we should also affirm the role of the index for the ratio between output value and marketing to assess whether or not the production and marketing of the enterprises synchronize in order to promote the enterprises to pay attention to whether or not their products are suitable for the market.

As a result of the reform of the economic system, there will also be changes in the composition of financial income. This is because: 1) Some of the state-run industrial enterprises are carrying out the new financial taxation system of changing profits into taxes, and the part of the profits turned over to the state by the enterprises has been changed into the form of taxes. 2) As a result of the increase in the categories of taxes and the rate of taxation, a part of the profits of the enterprises has also been changed into taxes. 3) The change of capital construction investment and technical measures investment from appropriations into loans has increased the expenditure of the enterprises and correspondingly reduced the expenditure of the state. 4) After increasing the power of the enterprises, although the enterprises have taken a part of the profits, but most of the funds retained by the enterprises have been used for developing production and building lodgings for the workers, and this is advantageous to the state and society. 5) At present, many of the enterprises have shouldered the task of finding work for the people waiting for employment. The results of the enterprises may be reduced, but this is advantageous to the state.

Judging from the situation as a whole, all these factors should be regarded as economic results created by the enterprises, and if only measured by the index of profits turned over to the state, we will not be able to truly reflect the production and technical level as well as the administration and management level of the enterprises or to correctly reflect the economic results of the enterprises. We can predict that as a result of the universal popularization of changing profits into taxes, as long as the rate of taxation is appropriate, the production and management enthusiasm of the enterprises will be greatly enhanced, more wealth will be created and more accumulations will be supplied to the state. However, we must also see that the condition of tax evasion and cheating on taxes will also appear under this kind of system. Therefore, from now on, strengthening management over tax revenue is an important link of increasing economic results in society.

How To Increase Economic Results

There are many ways to increase economic results. All professions and trades must find out the exact problems in their own line and adopt corresponding measures to deal with them.

First, we must ask the leading members at various levels to place in proper perspective the following relations in guiding ideology.

1. The relationship between speed and results. The two are a mutual unity, but there is the question of priority. If we only pay attention to results without paying attention to speed, such results are passive and the state will not increase accumulations. If we only pay attention to speed without paying attention to results, such speed is a sham and the state will not really benefit. When contradictions appear between the two, speed should be subordinated to results. Only picking up speed on the basis of increasing results is sound.

2. The relationship between macroscopic results and microscopic results. We should shift the focus of work on results in the enterprises and strive to increase microscopic results, for this is the foundation. However, the point of departure for increasing results should be placed on macroscopic results. Microscopic results should be subordinated to macroscopic results and cannot hinder macroscopic results.

3. The relationship between output and quality. Enterprises organizing production must take into consideration the needs of market. They not only must create value, but they must also strive to improve use value. They must shift the focus of work on the variety, quality, costs and consumption of products, so that the products will be competitive, suitable for marketing and satisfactory to the consumers. In industrial production, we definitely cannot neglect quality merely for the sake of concentrating on output.

4. The relationship between short-term results and long-term results. In increasing short-term results, we must, at the same time, take into consideration such measures of long-term results as carrying out the replacement and transformation of equipment and technology, the development of new products and the training of personnel. Although these measures cannot produce an effect in the near future and may even affect short-term results, taking the long-term view, they nevertheless can guarantee the sustained development and improve the economic results of the enterprises.

5. The relationship between production and technology. To further increase the economic results of the enterprises and develop production, it is imperative to rely on technological progress, and in particular, this is especially the case in enterprises with better administration and management. We must fully understand the important significance of science and technology as productive forces and attach importance to the adoption of new technology, crafts, equipment and materials, including the rational use of scientific and technical cadres, so that technology and production will be closely integrated.

Furthermore, all departments of the national economy must maintain an overall balance and coordinate their development. At present, the fact that the energy, raw materials and external transportation needed by the enterprises cannot be guaranteed has also affected increasing the economic results of the enterprises. In particular, the spasmodic production of enterprises in some of the electricity-deficient localities has increased consumption and economic results have inevitably fallen. Moreover, the fact that the fuel and raw materials required by some of the enterprises cannot be brought in and the products cannot be sent out has also affected the economic results of the enterprises. The fact that the scale of capital construction has exceeded the supply capability of raw materials will inevitably give rise to delays in work schedule as a result of the short supply of raw materials.

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After a new project has been completed and put into production, if energy, raw materials and transportation cannot be guaranteed, it will be unable to carry out normal production or to realize returns on the investment. Therefore, to increase the economic results of industrial production, we must enable all departments of the national economy to coordinate their development in a proportionate manner.

RENMIN RIBAO ON DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO WORK

HK071207 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 83 p 5

[Article by Feng Lanrui: "Reviewing Marx's Theory of Distribution According to Work Done"]

[Text] On the occasion of the centenary of the death of Marx, we review Marx's theory of distribution according to work in order to show our highest respect to this great teacher of the proletariat.

To Disseminate and Explain Distribution According to Work Is a Regular Duty

The theory of distribution according to work is an important component of scientific socialism. With the victory of socialism, the theory of distribution according to work has come true. In China, after several twists and turns, after we have gained both positive and negative experiences and, in particular, after the great debate since the smashing of the "gang of four," the theory of distribution has further taken root in people's economic life and thinking. However, this definitely does not mean that from now on, there will no longer be any relapses in people's understanding of distribution according to work. In my opinion, for a certain period of time, such relapses have been reflected by some views concerning distribution according to work in our publications. Consequently, it is necessary to disseminate and explain distribution according to work on the basis of a combination of the new situation and the new problems. At present, in order to unswervingly implement the principle of distribution according to work in practice, to further eliminate the evils of egalitarianism in the distribution of consumer goods to individuals in the reform of our economic system and to enable the people who have become rich and those who are becoming rich through arduous labor, in particular the masses of peasants, to eliminate "their lingering fear" and be bold in becoming rich through labor, I think it is absolutely necessary to put forward anew and answer the following questions. These questions are: Is the adherence to the principle of distribution according to work inherent in the adherence to socialism? What role does distribution according to work play in socialist construction? Should a socialist state safeguard the principle of distribution according to work?

Distribution According To Work Is a Basic Principle of Socialism

Distribution according to work is a basic principle of socialism. It shares the same essential characteristic with socialist public ownership: the elimination of exploitation and of the reproduction of exploitative relations. The system of distribution according to work is the very system which is capable of forcing all the people who can work to work; the system of distribution according to work is precisely the system which can ensure that all laborers are given consumer goods according to the work they have done for society and, hence, eliminating all possibilities of seizing the fruit of labor of other people without giving anything in return.

Distribution according to work means mutual exchange of equal amounts of labor. The mutual exchange of equal amounts of labor is the equal right enjoyed by all laborers in a socialist society.

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Marx said that the equal rights enjoyed by the laborers are, in principle, still the rights of the bourgeoisie. Up to now, people still misunderstand this view of Marx's. The bourgeois right referred to in the principle of distribution according to work means the right to exchange equal amounts of labor with each other. This right is a concept scientifically generalized by Marx from the capitalist commodity exchange system and the socialist principle of distribution according to work, two production relations with different characteristics. In conducting this kind of generalization, he paid no attention to their social formations. Marx called the principle of mutual exchange of equal amounts of labor referred to in the principle of distribution according to work a bourgeois right since from a historical point of view, this principle is the principle practiced in the exchange of commodities of equal value in bourgeois societies. However, this does not imply that the equal right of distribution according to work is the property of the bourgeoisie. On the contrary, as a basic characteristic of socialism, the system of distribution according to work is a proletarian equal right.

Some articles emphasize that the principle of distribution according to work "has not eliminated evils of 'bourgeois rights' and has not freed itself from the narrow field of vision of bourgeois rights." Doubtless, this is what Marx said. However, he said this from the viewpoint of the development of history, in comparison with the communist principle of distribution according to need and in the light of the fact that the principle of distribution according to work cannot eliminate inequality in reality and that it is still impossible for all people to work without being attentive to payment.

He did not in the slightest degree say this to despise the progressive historical significance of this principle, and still less did he want people to "eliminate" and "free themselves from" this principle at the stage of socialism. It is completely incorrect to think that we should or can "eliminate" or "free ourselves from" this principle at present. As Marx said: "Rights can never go beyond the economic structure of society and the cultural development of society conditioned by it." Bitter historical experience has proved that being impatient to go beyond stages can only lead to retrogression and disasters. We must understand that we must adhere to the principle of distribution according to work in order to adhere to socialism. To despise and do harm to the principle of distribution according to work means to despise and do harm to socialism.

Bring Into Play the Role Played by the Principle of Distribution According to Work in Promoting Social Production and People's Thinking

In studying the relationship between production and distribution, Marxism emphasizes the decisive role played by production in distribution and points out the reaction of distribution on production. The principle of distribution according to work is the product of the mode of production at the first stage of communism. Distribution according to work can encourage laborers to pay close attention to the results of production in view of personal material benefits and to closely combine the laborers' personal benefits with overall interest. The earnest implementation of the principle of distribution according to work, which means to give more to those who work harder and less to those who work less hard, will certainly encourage laborers to fully promote their enthusiasm for production, assiduously study science and technology, strive to enhance their labor skill and labor proficiency and create greater wealth for the state and collectives. In China, since 1979 various systems of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output have been popularized in agriculture.

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We have broken from the situation of "eating from the same big pot" which existed for a long time, got rid of egalitarianism to a great extent, embodied the principle of distribution according to work, achieved very good economic results and forcefully proved the role played by the principle of distribution according to work in promoting production.

At present, few people doubt that the principle of distribution according to work can promote production. However, some people doubt that the principle of distribution according to work plays an active role in people's thinking. Some comrades think that distribution according to work "will encourage some people's individualistic ideas." To them, it seems that individualism can be resisted by not implementing the principle of distribution according to work.

It is common knowledge that individualism, to benefit oneself at the expense of others, to be intent on nothing but profit and to profit by other people's toil, is but the ideology of the exploiting class. It has existed for a time "much longer" than the existence of the principle of distribution according to work. During the initial post liberation period, when the principle of distribution according to work had not been put into practice in our revolutionary bases, not to mention capitalist societies, was there not individualism? During the 10 years of internal disorders, when egalitarianism was practiced on a grand scale and the principle of distribution according to work further violated, did bourgeois individualism and the feudal privilege mentality not run wild? These facts fully prove that individualism is not the fault of the principle of distribution according to work. Individualism is the moral, spiritual vestiges of the old society. There is the need to strive to get rid of it by all means. The correct implementation of the principle of distribution according to work is precisely advantageous to the overcoming of individualism. Have we not just turned things upside down by saying that the principle of distribution according to work encourages individualism, does it mean that it is necessary to liquidate the principle of distribution according to work in order to resist individualism?

Distribution according to work is precisely a forceful economic means by which we can resist the most disgusting form of expression of individualism -- to profit by other people's toil. As Marx said: "All forms and products of ideology cannot be destroyed with spiritual criticism,... we can only destroy them by overthrowing, in a practical way, the actual social relations which produce all the idealistic fallacies." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 43) doubtless, individualism should be resisted. However, individualism should not be resisted by means of belittling the significance of and denying the principle of distribution according to work.

The principle of distribution according to work implies that labor is the prerequisite of distribution. People who have the ability to but do not labor cannot be given anything in distribution. Labor is also a criterion of distribution. How much a laborer receives in distribution is determined by the amount of work he has done for society. In implementing the principle of distribution according to work, the existence of egalitarianism, which gives little to people who work hard but much to people who work less hard, is not permitted. Thus, the combination of the implementation of this principle and a correct ideological education can eventually give birth to new ideas and new morality.

In pondering problems, some comrades always think of material benefits as conflicting with ideological consciousness. It seems as if our ideological consciousness would be demoted once we talk of material benefit.

They think that we cannot talk of ideological consciousness unless we do things in the same way as Dong Zhongshu did: "A gentleman should uphold what is righteous regardless of personal gains and strive to understand the Confucian doctrine without giving thought to the effort." Since the principle of distribution according to work cannot be separated from the personal material benefits of the laborers, consequently, they always think of the implementation of the principle of distribution according to work as conflicting with the promotion of ideological consciousness. They do not understand that the fact that the laborers increase the wealth of society and their personal incomes by working hard is an expression of socialist consciousness.

Proletarian Countries Safeguard Labor Equality and Equal Distribution of Products

Distribution according to work is an essential characteristic of socialism by which it differs from capitalism and communism. Lenin said: "From capitalism, mankind can pass directly only to socialism, that is, to the social ownership of the means of production and the distribution of products according to the amount of work performed by each individual." ("SELECTED WORKS OF LENIN," Vol 3, p 62) As communists, our goal of struggle is the advanced stage of communism at which the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" is practiced. However, in order to eventually achieve this goal, at the first stage of communism it is necessary to stop the capitalist or even feudal practice of profiting by other people's toil, get rid of egalitarianism which is characterized by "eating from the same big pot," and adhere to the principle of distribution according to work. We cannot realize communism in other ways.

To distribute according to work means to realize socialist public ownership. Today, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of distribution according to work in order to adhere to socialist public ownership. If, on one hand, we emphasize socialist public ownership and that it is sacred and inviolable and, on the other hand, belittle the principle of distribution according to work, then we are acting in a way that defeats our purpose. Lenin said that at the first stage of communist society, "there still remains the need for a state which, while safeguarding the public ownership of the means of production, would safeguard equality in labor and in the distribution of products." ("SELECTED WORKS OF LENIN," Vol 3, p 252) Article 6 of the Constitution of the PRC stipulates: "The system of socialist public ownership supersedes the system of exploitation of man by man, it applies the principle of from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." The situation in recent years has fully shown that it is extremely necessary for the state to safeguard the principle of distribution according to work through legal means.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON 'LEFTIST,' RIGHTIST DEVIATIONS

HK080411 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Lu Chuntian: "Some Opinions on the Epistemological Cause of the 'Leftist' and Rightist Deviations"]

[Text] French materialist philosopher Diderot said: "The thing which people talk about most is often predestined to be the thing which people understand least." In the past, we talked a great deal about the epistemological causes of the "leftist" and rightist mistakes, but in fact we knew very little about them. Therefore, it was necessary for Comrade Zhang Yunlong to put forward this question in his letter (published in "ZHEXUE" ["PHILOSOPHY"], No 245).

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There is a saying which goes: "The reason people commit rightist mistakes is mainly because their cognition lags behind practice and does not develop as practice develops. People who commit "leftist" mistakes are at the other extremity. Their cognition oversteps practice. Some regard fantasies as truths and try with difficulty to fulfill ideals which might be realized in the future. They depart from the practice of the majority of people at present and from reality at present." This means: The standard for distinguishing "leftist" mistakes from rightist mistakes is whether cognition "lags behind" practice or "oversteps" practice. We should study this viewpoint anew in accordance with the new situation.

Lagging behind practice is a common characteristic of cognition. Cognition comes from practice but it does not instantly develop and deepen each time practice makes some progress. Through practice, man comes in contact with objective things and can at once sense through his senses. However, he does not immediately understand and comprehend them or acquire rational knowledge which reveals the inherent laws of objective things. The formation of rational knowledge not only needs thorough exposure of inherent contradictions of things but also requires the reappearance of these contradictions in an abstract mode of thinking and a comprehensive understanding of these contradictions. Therefore, in the endless process of object getting closer to subject, there is often a gap between cognition and practice. We have carried out socialist construction in our country for more than 30 years. Even if we put aside various mistakes committed in the past as a result of insufficient understanding of laws governing socialist construction, can we say today that we have already acquired what we should through practice, a good understanding of laws governing socialist construction? We cannot. In his book "On Practice," Comrade Mao Zedong said: It often happens, however, that thinking lags behind reality; this is because man's cognition is limited by numerous social conditions. If we sweepingly say that thinking lagging behind reality or cognition lagging behind practice means committing rightist mistakes, are we not committing rightist mistakes all the time?

Cognition has a dual nature. On the one hand, it often lags behind practice. On the other hand, it can also reflect practice "in advance." Man does things with intentions and purposes. These intentions and purposes sometimes appear as predictions. Predictions are forecasts or judgments about the future which are based on existing facts. Some principles and tentative ideas of Marx and Engels concerning the future communist society were put forward in the capitalist society in which communism had not been realized in the least. Socialist practice has already proved that its orientation is basically correct. Fabulous predictions are fairy tales but scientific predictions are facts. All scientific predictions are cognition "in advance." Therefore, it is also wrong to say sweepingly that cognition which oversteps practice or reality at present is a "leftist" mistake.

We cannot say that correct judgments concerning the future which have overstepped existing reality and practice are "leftist" mistakes. We cannot even say without first making analysis that incorrect cognition which has overstepped existing practice is a "leftist" mistake. This also applies to what Comrade Zhang Yunlong said in his letter: Cognition which "regards fantasies as truths," departs from the practice of most people at present and departs from existing reality. Some utopian socialists made concrete descriptions about the future ideal society which they had designed. They fixed in detail the structure and designs of houses, the diet, clothes and even table utensils and the order of seats. The following description is given in More's "Utopia": "At meals, people will sit at three or more tables as required. Men will sit on the side near the wall and women will sit opposite them. In this way, women may leave their seats if they are not feeling well. (This often happens to pregnant women.)

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"Thus, they may go to see the nurse without disturbing others." Viewed from today's situation, this has indeed "regarded fantasies as truths." If Moore, a utopian socialist in the 17th century, only publicized these ideals, Saint-Simon, Fourier and Owen not only exceeded their forerunner in their theories concerning utopian socialism but actually put them into practice. Owen devoted all his life to the experiment on "a new village of communism" and built many cooperative factories. Of course, since their practice had departed from the great majority of the people and from reality, it naturally ended in failure.

However, can we say that this was a "leftist" mistake? We cannot. Marxist classical writers have made many criticisms of utopian socialism, but I do not remember that any of them has said that utopian socialists have committed a "leftist" mistake. This is because it would be ridiculous to label utopian socialists as "leftist". Some people may say that "leftist" and rightist mistakes are confined to mistakes within the proletarian camp and utopian socialists should not be included. Nevertheless, the common view mentioned above has not made this distinction.

Numerous facts have told us that actual life is very complicated and "leftist" and rightist imply different political contents and take different forms. Such a simple standard as cognition "lagging behind" or "outstripping" reality and practice can hardly explain complicated actual life and will certainly cause many troubles and difficulties. The scope of the anti-rightist movement in 1957, for example, was broadened. Was it because cognition "lagged behind" reality and practice or "overstepped" reality and practice? At present, cognition "lagging behind" reality and practice, resulting in not being able to shake off the fetters of the ideological influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and of some old conventions is precisely the root cause of "leftist," and not rightist, erroneous thinking and understanding. Theories should be tested by practice. Any principle of viewpoint which cannot explain actual life should be rejected and replaced with new and scientific ones.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE -- Beijing, 29 Mar (XINHUA) -- Along with the rapid development of agriculture-supporting industry, China's industrial departments have greatly increased the quantities of materials and equipment supplied to agriculture. Today, on the average, some 80 to 90 jin of chemical fertilizer can be applied to each mu of farmland. Thanks to mass production of chemical insecticide, crop diseases and insect pests can now be effectively prevented and cured over a total acreage of 1.6 billion mu. The total capacity of China's rural farm machinery has reached 200 million hp [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1400 GMT 29 Mar 83 OW]

ATOMIC ENERGY AGRONOMY SOCIETY -- Kunming, 29 Mar (XINHUA) -- The second congress of the China Atomic Energy Agronomy Society closed in Kunming City, Yunnan, on 29 March. The congress announced that a research system on the application of atomic energy to agriculture has been set up in China. At present, over 20 institutes of utilization of atomic energy in agriculture have been established in most of China's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. China now has over 1,000 professionals who are engaged in research into application of nuclear techniques to agriculture. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1551 GMT 29 Mar 83 OW]

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ADDRESSES PRESS MEETING

OW080610 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 83 p 1

["Special dispatch" for JIEFANG RIBAO from Fuzhou, 31 March]

[Excerpts] The third coordinating meeting of newspapers published in East China pointed out: It is necessary to continue to thoroughly implement the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress to further emancipate the mind, to set things to rights, to eliminate the "leftist" influence, to have the courage to do practical things, to destroy the old and establish the new, to reform newspapers and to redouble our efforts to bring about a new situation in journalistic work.

This meeting was held in Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, from 16 to 31 March.

Fifty-one comrades from 24 units attended the meeting which was hosted by FUJIAN RIBAO. Zhong Peizhang, director of the Information Bureau under the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, spoke at the meeting. Leading comrades of the Fujian provincial party Committee and its Propaganda Department called on those attending the meeting. Comrade Xiang Nan addressed the meeting.

Comrades attending the meeting extensively discussed the question of how to reform newspapers and exchanged their experiences on this matter.

The meeting held: To reform newspapers it is essential to continue to eliminate the "leftist" influence and do away with conventions that do not suit the needs of the new situation. It is necessary to correctly understand the guiding character of newspapers, the main task of which is to give ideological and political guidance, including guidance in daily life, to their readers in accordance with actual conditions.

Comrades attending the meeting unanimously held: Strengthening party leadership is the basic guarantee for reforming newspapers. It is necessary to further carry forward the fine tradition of running newspapers by the whole party and improving and strengthening party leadership over journalistic work.

After a discussion, the meeting decided that the fourth coordinating meeting of newspapers published in East China would be held in Jiangxi Province in 1984 and would be hosted by JIANGXI RIBAO.

FUJIAN DEVELOPS ECONOMY WITH FOREIGN VENTURES

HK080322 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 8 Apr 83 p 1

[By staff reporter]

[Text] Fujian Province has drawn up an "ambitious blueprint" for economic development, one which includes technical renovation of its industrial sectors, and co-operative projects with business abroad, according to Zhang Yi, the province's vice-governor.

Zhang said in an interview with CHINA DAILY in Fuzhou that the province expects to import 180 pieces of advanced technology and equipment to upgrade its enterprises this year, including those in textiles, machinery, electronics, metallurgy, chemistry, plastics and forestry.

As of this year, the province will renovate its 2,600 state-owned enterprises, he said.

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Fujian has used its foreign currency to import industrial and agricultural raw materials, and has made use of more than \$68 million in foreign funds to import 650 pieces of equipment, Zhang said. As a result, he said, agricultural production value in 1982 rose 5.27 percent over that of 1981, and industrial output value last year increased by 7.1 percent over the previous year. Exports reached \$370 million, compared with \$190 million in 1978, he added.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985), Fujian will co-operate with foreign firms and businessmen in Hong Kong and Macao to build 58 large projects with a total investment of 16.5 billion yuan. The main projects include a cotton mill with an annual production capacity of 3.5 million spindles, a cement plant with an annual capacity of 600,000 tons, a granite plate factory with an annual production capacity of 150,000 square metres of granite plates, a glassworks with an annual production capacity of 2.4 million standard boxes and a resin-processing plant with an annual capacity of 2,400 tons.

"We are still feeling our way in using foreign investments and we've many problems," Zhang said. "But we are confident we will solve the problems and create favourable conditions for foreigners and overseas Chinese to invest their money here."

Since 1979, Fujian has invested \$130 million in 13 joint ventures and co-operative projects. It has signed 109 agreements worth total \$18.96 million in compensatory trade. The province has also signed 3,212 contracts worth a total \$141.91 million to process and assemble import materials. Last year 1,161 such contracts worth a total \$30.72 million were signed. Prior to 1979, the province had few economic contacts abroad and its communication facilities were backward and inadequate, Zhang said.

Now Fujian has its own oceangoing fleet. The province bought 12 freighters and two passenger ships with a \$38 million loan from the Chicago bank of the United States, he said.

Fuzhou Airport in the provincial capital has been expanded to accommodate larger planes such as Boeing-707's and Tridents. The main runway and aircraft parking area of Xiamen International Airport have been completed and trial operation is slated to begin in the second half of this year, Zhang said.

The province has also completed four berths at the newly-built Xiamen Dongdu port. The biggest berth can accommodate ships of 50,000 deadweight tons, he said.

Fujian's gross industrial value ranks 15th in China at present. The province is gearing up to more than quadruple its industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century to a total value of 70 billion yuan, Zhang said.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN PAYS HOMAGE TO SOONG CHING LING

OW061213 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1507 GMT 5 Apr 83

[By reporter Wu Mingfei]

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 5 Apr (XINHUA) -- Leading party, government and military comrades and more than 1,000 cadres and people in Shanghai today paid homage to Comrade Soong Ching Ling, honorary president of the People's Republic of China, with a profound feeling of respect at her tomb in the western suburbs.

Cherishing the memory of Comrade Soong Ching Ming, leading Comrades Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Yang Di, Wang Dachan and Ruan Chongwu arrived at 0830 to pay homage. Other leading party, government and military comrades in Shanghai who participated in today's activities were: Zhong Min, Zhang Chengzong, Di Jingxiang, Wang Tao, Zhou Gucheng, Li Peinan, Zhao Zukang, Wang Jian, Xin Yuanxi, Yang Kai, Song Richang, Jing Renqiu, Wang Zhizhong, Xu Wensi, Wang Jingkun and Zhang Chen.

SHANGHAI DEPUTY MAYOR ON REGIONAL COOPERATION

HK010224 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 1 Apr 83 p 1

["By our staff reporter Liu Dizhong"]

[Excerpt] The establishment of an economic zone in the Yangtze Delta with Shanghai as its centre and involving nine cities and 57 countries in Jiangsu and Hejiang provinces is well under way, a Shanghai deputy mayor said yesterday.

In an exclusive interview, Xin Yuanxi told CHINA DAILY that such an economic zone will facilitate the economic and technological co-operation in this vast area, promote its industrial production, and at the same time rationalize the distribution of industries in Shanghai.

Under the co-operation programme of this economic zone, Shanghai, China's most important industrial city with a fairly strong technical force, may concentrate mostly on turning out new types of industrial products and on development of the most up-to-date technology. Meanwhile, it will transfer production of some old types of industrial items to other cities in the zone and give them technical and managerial assistance as well, benefiting both sides, Xin said.

Stepping up economic co-operation with other regions across the country is an important measure for Shanghai to accelerate its industrial expansion and renovation. Co-operation enables each region to make the best use of its own strengths, Xin said.

In recent years, Xin said, Shanghai has been involved in 240 economic co-operation activities in 17 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. With raw materials provided by its partners, Shanghai, with its advanced equipment and technology, plans to increase production of candies, biscuits and drinks of high quality. However, production of calcium carbide and ethyl alcohol, for instance, will be transferred to areas with rich resources of raw materials. And Shanghai will provide long-term assistance for the production of non-ferrous metals, iron, coal, timber and building materials in other areas, such co-operation will accelerate industrial expansion both in Shanghai and the other areas, Xin said.

Xin said that more foreign funds will be used to import advanced foreign technologies to Shanghai. For the next three years, technical renovation in Shanghai involves more than 1,000 items.

To attract more foreign investment and expand foreign trade, two areas in Shanghai will be open, Xin said.

Light industries for manufacturing such things as clocks, electronics, toys, foodstuffs and textiles will first set up in the new 160 hectare area of Minhang, Shanghai's first satellite town with enough area to accommodate a hundred medium-sized and small enterprises. All these establishments will be equipped with advanced technology and set an example for others in production and management. Foreigners are welcome to invest there, Xin said.

HUBEI'S GUAN GUANGFU ON DISCIPLINE INSPECTION

HK080217 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu made a speech at the provincial discipline inspection work conference this afternoon. He demanded that party committees at all levels strengthen leadership and strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style as soon as possible.

Comrade Guan Guangfu pointed out: There has been a notable improvement in party work style since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. He also stressed: There has still been no fundamental turn for the better in our party work style. This is shown in the following ways:

1. Certain leaders regard the units they head as places where they can do as they please. Some of them take a very incorrect approach toward implementing the party's line, principles, policies and resolutions.
2. A few party members and cadres make use of their powers to pursue private interests, thus ruining the party's reputation among the masses.

Comrade Guan Guangfu demanded that the party committees at all levels further enhance understanding, strengthen leadership, and take the lead in correcting the party work style and in studying, understanding and implementing the spirit of the central instructions. They should strive to turn the units they head into models in correcting party work style.

The party committees must strengthen leadership over the discipline inspection committees at their corresponding level, and also accept their supervision and support them in carrying out work. They should bring into full play the role of party discipline inspection work.

HUNAN'S JIAO LINYI ON INTELLECTUALS POLICY

HK070430 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Issue No 4 of XINXIANG PINGLUN [NEW HUNAN REVIEW] published today carries an important article by Jiao Linyi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, on further implementing policies toward intellectuals by removing obstacles.

The article points out: Recently, RENMIN RIBAO and GUANGMING RIBAO carried letters from their readers and reports which criticized the problems with the implementation of policies toward intellectuals in Hunan University. This coverage has evoked widespread repercussions and has drawn people's close attention. It has given a major stimulus to Hunan University as well as to the whole province to further eliminate the influence of leftism and to implement policies toward intellectuals.

The article stresses: Setting intellectuals against workers and peasants is a typical viewpoint that represents an erroneous ideological tendency at present. It is a major obstacle to the implementation of policies toward intellectuals. Some people do not realize that intellectuals have become a component of the working class, and they still stick to the outdated practice of treating intellectuals as people who need to be united, educated and transformed. With this viewpoint in mind, they cannot faithfully put the correct policies toward intellectuals into practice. In order to remove obstacles and further implement policies toward intellectuals, based on the actual conditions in our province, Comrade Jiao Linyi in his article puts forward five measures.

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG AT CPPCC MEMORIAL MEETING

HK060232 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Summary] A memorial service was held in Changsha on 5 April for Comrade He Dequan, a member of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, and formerly deputy commander of the Hunan Military District, who died in Beijing on 20 March. Guangzhou Military Region Political Department Deputy Director (Yu Qinghua) presided. The memorial oration was delivered by Lu Weiru, a member of the Standing Committee of the Guangzhou Military Region CPC Committee and deputy political commissar.

Wreaths were sent by leaders of the party and state Hu Yaobang, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Yang Shangkun and Yang Dezhi, and also by leading comrades of Hunan. The service was attended by leading comrades of Guangzhou Military Region, the provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government, CPPCC and military district Lu Weiru, (Yu Qinghua), Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Cao Wenju, Liu Zhanrong and Chen Shufu.

HUNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING STARTS

HK080233 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Summary] The 20th meeting of the 5th Hunan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was convened in Changsha on 7 April. Vice Chairman Kong Anmin reported on the election of deputies to the sixth provincial People's Congress. The meeting approved the list names of the Credentials Committee.

Kong Anmin said in his report: The 989 deputies elected to the sixth provincial People's Congress include many more intellectuals, representatives of democratic parties, non-party patriotic figures, minority nationalities, returned overseas Chinese, dependents of Chinese living abroad, Taiwan compatriots and dependents of people living in Taiwan than previously. The average age of the deputies elected is 47.5, a drop of 1.1 compared with the previous congress.

Vice Chairman Guo Sen presided at the 7 April meeting. Also present were Vice Chairmen Luo Qiuyue, Yin Ziming, Qi Shouliang, Wang Hanfu, Wu Zhiyan, Shi Bangzhi and others. Present as observers were Miao Jiefu, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, and Ma Chunyi, provincial chief procurator.

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HEILONGJIANG'S SUIHUA COUNTY REDESIGNATED AS CITY

SK080309 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] At the first Suihua City People's Congress, which was held on 30 March, (Zhang Jingfa) was elected the first mayor. Prior to this election, the provincial CPC Committee appointed (Sun Huande) secretary of the city CPC Committee.

In line with the instructions of the State Council, Suihua County is abolished and Suihua City is established. The administrative area of Suihua City is that of Suihua County. Suihua City is under the jurisdiction of the Suihua Prefectural Administrative Office.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU VIEWS PERFORMANCE

SK080227 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] The Yanyi City art ensemble came to Changchun City to give music and dance theatrical performances and was well received by the masses from all walks of life in Changchun City. This art ensemble, which is composed of young art and literary workers, was founded in 1981. Under the guidance of the party's principles on art and literature, these workers have studied hard and exerted strenuous efforts to do research to master the performing style of folk art. Their performances are richly imbued with national features and the flavor of life. This art ensemble came to Changchun on 1 April. Over the past few days, it has staged 12 music and dance performances.

Qiang Xiaochu and other provincial leaders viewed their performance yesterday evening.

JILIN'S CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS 7 APRIL

SK080345 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The 18th Standing Committee meeting of the 4th provincial CPPCC Committee came to a successful end in Changchun yesterday after a 3-day session. The meeting discussed and adopted resolutions on the convocation of the first plenary session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee, and presided over the closing ceremony. After full discussions and consultations, the meeting unanimously adopted a namelist for committee members of the Fifth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee, a draft work report of the Fourth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee, a draft report on handling motions raised at the fourth plenary session of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee and a decision on holding the first plenary session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee. The meeting also unanimously approved the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee's letters to Fu Zhensheng, Song Renyuan, Yan Zitao and Xiao Danteng, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and reports concerning appointments and removals of personnel.

During the meeting, Comrade (Zhang Fengqi), director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPPCC Committee, gave an explanation on the nomination of committee members for the Fifth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee.

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Song Renyuan, Che Minqiao, Zhang Dexin, Yan Zitao, Guan Mengjue, Qian Zhian, Xiaq Danfeng, and Miao Zhuxian, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, attended the meeting.

The 18th Standing Committee meeting of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee decided to hold the first plenary session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee in Changchun City on 15 April 1983. The main items of the agenda of this session are to hear and discuss the work report of the Standing Committee of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee, to let the committee members attend as observers the first session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, to hear the government work report and other reports, and to elect a chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and Standing Committee members of the Fifth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee.

LIAONING'S LI DESHENG, GUO FENG AT TREE PLANTING

SK060526 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Leading comrades of the province, the Shenyang PLA units and Shenyang City participated in tree-planting activities to mark youth day. At about 0800, Guo Feng and some 20 provincial and Shenyang City leading comrades went to the neighborhood of the industrial exhibition hall on Wenhua Road, Shenyang City, to plant scores of saplings, including lilac [words indistinct] false spiraea, flowering plum and chinaberry. In the course of their labor, they often asked about cultivation techniques from the greening administrative personnel and urged them to give instructions.

Along with Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units, and Liu Zhenhua, political commissar, Guo Feng and Li Tao and other leading comrades also visited commanders and fighters and deputies to the first session of the Ninth Shenyang City People's Congress, who were planting trees in the neighborhood of Wenhua Road.

LIAONING'S LI DESHENG AT MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE

SK010714 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The militia work conference of the Shenyang PLA units, which concluded yesterday, showed that Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang Provinces have basically put the work of the people's militia on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily and that more than 100,000 militiamen have been graded as experts in their performance of both production and militia duties at and above county level.

The conference made arrangements for 1983 militia work tasks and set forth specific steps and methods to implement the tasks. In particular, it also studied how to create a new situation in the work of the militia. Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units, emphatically pointed out at the conference. To do a good job in militia work in the new situation, it is necessary to continuously eliminate the leftist ideological influence, conscientiously implement the principle on reforms and closely rely on the leadership of the party committees at all levels in the localities. Armed cadres at all levels must ask for instructions from and submit reports to local party committees and governments in a timely manner, voluntarily maintain close coordination with relevant departments of localities, make careful calculations and strict budgeting in the utilization of funds and materials, be industrious and thrifty in managing affairs, show consideration for the difficulties of the state and pay attention to alleviating the burdens of the masses.

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XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO AT COMMEMORATIVE RALLY

HK071429 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Summary] This morning, Xinjiang Region and Urumqi City held a rally at the Cemetery of Revolutionary Martyrs to commemorate revolutionary martyrs and to pay respects to those who sacrificed their lives for the liberation cause of the Xinjiang people.

Leading comrades of the regional party and government, the Urumqi PLA units, the regional CPPCC Committee, the Production and Construction Corps and Urumqi City, including Wang Enmao, Tan Youlin, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Li Jiayu and Janabil, attended the commemorative rally.

Obul Heyra, mayor of Urumqi City, presided over the rally. Amudun Niyaz, regional People's Government vice chairman, spoke at the rally. He said: "Today is the Qingming Festival, which is a traditional festival for paying respects to the revolutionary martyrs. While cherishing the memory of our revolutionary martyrs, we must turn our feelings of grief for them to strength, study and work hard at our own posts, and add new luster to socialist modernization to comfort our revolutionary martyrs."

The regional CPC Committee, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the regional People's Government, the Urumqi PLA units, the regional CPPCC Committee, the Production and Construction Corps, the leading organs of the Urumqi City party and government and mass organizations presented wreaths to revolutionary martyrs.

Cadres and workers of various nationalities, PLA commanders and fighters, young people, juveniles and students of the region and city, totaling some 3,000 people, attended the rally and paid respects to the revolutionary martyrs at their cemetery.

EARTHQUAKE HITS XINJIANG COMMUNE 5 APRIL

OW061446 Beijing Xinhua in English 1424 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Urumqi, April 6 (Xinhua) -- An earthquake hit a mountainous commune about 1,000 kilometers southwest of Urumqi, capital of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, at 14:50 hours yesterday. The shock was of 6.2 magnitude on the Richter Scale.

A few houses collapsed and a few people were killed or injured in Toyun Commune of Wuqia County at the Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture, a sparsely populated area, regional sources said.

Officials and others have rushed to the scene to help arrange rescue and relief work.

XINJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING OPENS 5 APRIL

HK071337 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] The 19th meeting of the 5th regional People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Urumqi this afternoon.

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The main agenda of this meeting is the discussion and adoption of the resolution on the holding of the First Session of the Sixth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress; the examination and discussion of the resolution on the strengthening of education in the legal system; the examination, discussion and adoption of the resolution of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee on the revision of the ninth article in the supplementary regulations of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in enforcing the PRC Marriage Law at the first session of the sixth regional People's Congress; the discussion and adoption of the resolution on the establishment of the Credentials Committee of the fifth regional People's Congress Standing Committee; and the adoption of the resolution on the appointment and removal of cadres.

At the afternoon plenary meeting, Saifulayev, regional People's Congress Standing Committee vice chairman, spoke on such issues as the establishment of the Credentials Committee of the fifth regional People's Congress Standing Committee. Yu Zhanlin, regional People's Congress Standing Committee vice chairman, expounded the draft of the ninth article in the supplementary regulations of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in enforcing the PRC Marriage Law.

Schedules Congress Session

HK080201 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Summary] The 19th Meeting of the 5th Xinjiang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 7 April. The meeting decided that the first session of the sixth regional People's Congress will open in Urumqi on 22 April. The main agenda of the session will be as follows: to discuss the region's Sixth 5-Year Plan and the national economic and social development plan for 1983, together with the budget; and to elect the members of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the chairman and vice chairman of the regional government, the presidents of the regional Higher People's Court and Procuratorate, and the region's deputies to the Sixth NPC.

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TAIWAN SPOKESMAN ON PRC RESTRICTING U.S. TIES

OW080455 Taipei CNA in English 0256 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Taipei, April 8 (CNA) -- The Chinese Communists are actually attempting to seal the channels for the people in the Chinese mainland to seek freedom, while announcing the cancellation of all cultural exchange programs with the United States for 1983, Dr James Soong, director-general of the Government Information Office, commented Thursday.

Upon learning the Peiping regime's announcement, Dr Soong said that the retaliation against the U.S. is only an excuse by the Chinese Communists to prevent more freedom-seeking actions by mainland people. The government spokesman said that Peiping's "cultural exchange programs" had served as part of the regime's united front scheme. The Chinese Communists were constantly embarrassed because the personnel they sent abroad have one after another chosen to seek freedom in the West, he added.

The Chinese Communists announced to cancel the programs because they want to use this as a pretext to make a thorough review of the project, Dr Soong said. He added that despite the counter-measures taken by the Peiping regime, the will to seek freedom and democracy by the people cannot be forever suppressed.

CHINESE MAINLAND ENGINEER DEFECTS TO TAIWAN

OW040649 Taipei CNA in English 0249 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Taipei, April 4 (CNA) -- Pan Kung-yi, a mainland engineer who fled to freedom and arrived in Taipei recently, Sunday called on Dr Ku Cheng-kang, president of the Free China Relief Association. He also met with local reporters at a press conference.

Dr Ku highly praised Pan for his courage and determination. He encouraged Pan to continue his struggle for the freedom of all people.

Pan, 52, a native of Hangchow, Chekiang Province, and a graduate of Architecture Department of the Tungchi University in Shanghai, was acting manager of Chicom's "Chinese Overseas Construction Engineering Co." in Hong Kong before fleeing to freedom. He accused the Peiping regime, during the press conference, of its incompetence and bureaucratism on industrial development. He said that the so-called "four modernizations" are nothing but pie in the sky. The anticommunist fighter stressed that under communist system, China will have no hope at all. He swore to dedicate the rest of his life to fight against Chinese Communists and to work for the national recovery.

POPULATION GROWTH RATE CONTINUES DECLINE

OW080457 Taipei CNA in English 0300 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Taipei, April 8 (CNA) -- The population of the Taiwan area totaled nearly 18,458,000 as of the end of last year, showing an annual growth rate of about 1.78 percent, according to statistics released by the Council for Economic Planning and Development. The rate of population increase has been on the decline for three consecutive years since 1980, the statistics indicate. It was registered at 2 percent in 1980 and 1.86 percent in 1981.

WEN WEI PO ON PRC REACTION TO HU NA ASYLUM

HK080658 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 8 Apr 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Give Back as Good as You Receive"]

[Text] Responsible persons of the Chinese Ministry of Culture and the All-China Sports Federation yesterday solemnly declared that China will stop all cultural and bilateral sports exchanges with the United States this year, and will not send teams to 10 international tournaments to be held in the United States this year. This is China's counterblow to the "Hu Na incident," which was long-planned and deliberately created by the U.S. side, as well as a counterblow to U.S. hegemonists. Of course, this just action will resolutely be supported by all the Chinese people, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese.

Last year, Hu Na went to the United States to take part in an international tournament. According to international practice, the United States, as host country, had to guarantee the personal safety of all participants. On the contrary, the U.S. Government connived with a handful of Americans and elements of the Chiang clique to entice and coerce Hu Na. Now, the U.S. Government has officially granted her "political asylum." This act is untenable, both politically and legally, and runs counter to the purpose of the cultural agreement signed between the governments of the two countries. Since the U.S. side took the initiative to place obstacles in the cultural exchanges between the two sides and spoiled the normal atmosphere between the two sides, it is all the more necessary that China has been compelled to take appropriate action.

Verbally, the U.S. Government has repeatedly expressed its desire to develop friendly relations with China. However, in practice, the U.S. side has time and again done things which run counter to the purpose of developing friendly relations. The most noticeable is that the United States has all along treated the "Taiwan Relations Act" as a fetish, using this U.S. domestic law to brutally interfere in the internal affairs of China. On the issue of arms sales to Taiwan, the United States signed a joint communique with China last year, but it has secretly attempted to ignore principles as stipulated in the joint communique. The dirty tricks played by the U.S. side in the Hu Na issue are but further evidence of the United States hurting the feelings of the Chinese people.

What kind of "political persecution" could happen to a 19-year-old girl who has been brought up under the care and concern of various relevant departments and society, and has been selectively dispatched to go abroad to take part in international tournaments on many occasions in recent years? Even after the incident, the relevant Chinese departments explicitly expressed that if Hu Na returned to China, she could still take part in a tournament to be held in Switzerland. Hence, there was no problem of "political persecution" after Hu Na returns to China. As for the comments that Hu Na was forced to apply to join the CPC, the Chinese side also solemnly pointed out that it was an "out and out fabrication." Since there was no "political persecution" in the past, nor would there be any in the future, how could the U.S. side allow a handful of people to work in collusion to create such an incident of "political asylum"? Is its purpose not clear?

After China announced yesterday its appropriate action on the "Hu Na incident," some U.S. officials considered China's reaction "too excessive." Is it really so? If these U.S. officials were in China's position, namely, if China adopted a domestic law of "so and so state (of the United States) relations act," sold arms to this state to fight against the U.S. federal government, or if China created an incident of "political asylum" when some Americans were visiting China, how would they view it? Would they approve of the strong reaction of the U.S. side?

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In the United States, there have always been a handful of people who advocate hegemonism and anticommunism, with Reagan as their head. They believe that China has to look to the United States for help and that whatever the United States does in violating China's sovereignty, interfering in China's internal affairs and hurting the Chinese people's feelings, China will have no alternative but to stoop to compromise. We would like to offer a piece of advice to these people: It is high time for you to make a serious introspection. China implements an independent and initiative policy in foreign affairs and struggles against those who practice hegemonism and anticommunism. Your inevitable reward will be lifting a rock only to drop it on your own feet.

TA KUNG PAO CRITICIZES U.S. CHINA POLICY

HK080630 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 8 Apr 83 p 2

[Special feature by Cheng Yuan: "Crisis Appears in Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Yesterday, the Chinese Ministry of Culture and the All-China Sports Federation announced that all bilateral programs for cultural and sports exchanges between China and the United States are canceled for the rest of this year in protest against the U.S. decision to grant "political asylum" to Hu Na. China indicated that it was forced to adopt these measures. The U.S. Government is responsible for all consequences.

By granting "asylum" to Hu Na, the Reagan administration has hurt the feelings of the 1 billion Chinese people. This is a serious event. Responsibility for the retrogression of Sino-U.S. relations must be borne by the Reagan administration. It is the U.S. Government's perfidious attitude that deepens the crisis in Sino-U.S. relations.

The issuance of the third joint Sino-U.S. communique in August last year had mitigated the crisis in their relations caused by the weapons sales problem. However, as the Chinese side pointed out then, "the dark clouds shrouding Sino-U.S. relations have not yet been completely removed. We still need to wait and see whether the United States will observe its commitments." Facts in the few months that followed have shown that China's alertness and concern are not unjustified. The prophecy, so to speak, has unfortunately come true.

A noteworthy question is: Since the Reagan administration has repeatedly indicated that it greatly values its relations with China and has issued a series of statements unabashedly asserting that it is "fully ready to observe all clauses in the joint Sino-U.S. communique published on 17 August 1982," why has it repeatedly broken its promises in deed and done one stupid thing after another to hurt Sino-U.S. relations? In the eyes of the world public, has this enhanced America's reputation, or made it very unpopular? Is President Reagan "clever" or stupid? How long will this clumsy trick of doubledealing last? The Reagan administration indeed should seriously consider all these questions!

China's Reaction Miscalculated

Signs indicate that the major reason for the Reagan administration's deviation from a correct course when deciding its policy toward China is that its erroneous policy is based on errors of judgment. In the final analysis, it is because they have miscalculated and take a wrong view of their counterpart. They overestimate their own strength and underestimate China's strength and its possible reaction.

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The vast majority of American people, including some statesmen with foresight, deeply feel that the further development of Sino-U.S. relations, under current international circumstances, is in the fundamental interests of both peoples and is beneficial to the maintenance of world peace and stability and they have thus worked actively to promote the development of relations between the two nations. The first visit by former U.S. President Nixon broke the deadlock existing between the two nations for more than 20 years; and the Carter administration completed the process of normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. This does not mean that they cherished specially good feelings toward socialist China. However, they did comply with the irresistible historical trend and demonstrated a broad view and a sense of responsibility of statesmen.

It is undeniable that a number of people in America, including some people in power who make policy, still adhere to a hostile attitude toward China by throwing in their lot with Taiwan. They try in every possible way to obstruct and undermine the development of Sino-U.S. relations. Though Reagan verbally continued to attach importance to his administration's relations with China after coming to power, he virtually ignored the American people's wish and adapted his policy to demands of a small handful of pro-Taiwan elements. In appearance, the Reagan administration only recognizes one China and "recognizes the PRC Government as the sole legal government in China." In its heart, however, it still adheres to the wishful thinking of creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." This is the basic reason why the U.S. Government has deviated from a correct course or even stepped backward in its policy toward China.

China Never Looks to America for Help

Another reason for the retrogression of Sino-U.S. relations is the Reagan administration's erroneous judgment that China highly values its relations with America. As a matter of course, the development of relations between China and America should be mutually beneficial. In spite of their different social systems, it is still completely possible for the two nations to help each other and cooperate on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Some people in America, however, think that China's modernization depends on American assistance or even think that China's modernization depends on American strength to resist pressure from the Soviet Union. Hence, they do whatever they like with regard to China, erroneously thinking that it has no other choice but to eat all the bitter fruit America dishes up. These Americans are completely wrong. They should know that independence and self-reliance are always China's foundation in the past, present and future. At a recent meeting with a U.S. House of Representatives delegation, Premier Zhao Ziyang stressed: "China will never place the development of relations with any foreign country above the principle of safeguarding national dignity, independence and sovereignty." This is the case for dealing with the Soviet Union as well as with the United States. That China adopts an open-door policy not only is beneficial to its four modernizations, but is also favorable to the development of world trade. Under no circumstances, however, will China yield to pressure from any powers. Still less will it swallow the bitter fruit of having its state sovereignty and national dignity hurt for the purpose of obtaining America's scientific and technical know-how. China has friends throughout the world. Modern science and technology are not exclusive to the United States. Even without U.S. science and technology, China can realize modernization all the same. Previously, the United States enforced a blockade against China for over 20 years. What was the result? Today, China holds a decisive position in the world. How can it yield to America's pressure? How can it beg for help from America? We advise those supercilious Americans to be more sober on this point.

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The Rule of Doubledealing

The third reason for the continued crisis in Sino-U.S. relations is that the Reagan administration frequently plays an evil trick of doubledealing with regard to Sino-U.S. relations. Saying one thing and meaning another, actions not in keeping with promises have almost become a rule that the U.S. Government is following. After it makes some promises or friendly gestures toward China, it is certain to play some underhanded trick. In February this year, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz pledged in Beijing that "the United States will be fully faithful to all articles in the joint communique." As soon as he returned to Washington, however, the United States announced an increase in weapon sales to Taiwan. As another example, while the U.S. House of Representatives delegation, which visited China to discuss improving Sino-U.S. relations, was still on its way home, the U.S. Government could not hold itself back but rushed to announce the so-called "political asylum" granted to Hu Ha. The worse thing is that while deliberately undermining the foundation for Sino-U.S. relations, the Reagan administration tries to create a false impression and cover up the facts so as to deceive the American public. This clumsy trick played by Reagan has been long seen through by the Chinese people. If he continues this course he will only make a laughingstock of himself before the public and be held in contempt by the world people.

When meeting the U.S. House delegation, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: From a long-term viewpoint, China is optimistic about the development of Sino-U.S. relations; but the present state of these relations is not satisfactory. This clearly shows that China still holds an attitude of foresight toward the maintenance, consolidating and development of Sino-U.S. relations, although it does not place too much hope on the Reagan administration on this score. China believes that the peace-loving and justice-upholding American people will eventually dispel the dark clouds covering relations between the two nations. The Reagan administration has gone too far to undermine Sino-U.S. relations. Whoever understands the times is a talented person. If Mr Reagan really values his relations with China, then he should earnestly keep his own promises and take concrete actions to observe all principles set down in joint Sino-U.S. communiqes. He must never lose his reasoning for the sake of some insignificant benefits.

PRC ELECTRONICS VICE MINISTER INTERVIEWED

HK012340 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 30 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by correspondents Cheng Hsiang and Liu Min-yi: "Outline of Electronics Vice Minister's Talk to WEN WEI PO General Manager"]

[Text] Note: Jiang Zemin, vice minister of the Ministry of Electronics Industry and member of the 12th CPC Central Committee, was interviewed by Wang Jiazhen, general manager and deputy general editor of WEN WEI PO on 16 March. During the interview, the vice minister talked about the development of the electronics industry in recent years and its future plans. The outline of the interview is as follows:

There are two parts to China's electronics industry; the military electronic industry, which is also production materials, and the civil electronics industry, which we are talking about. The proportion of electronic products is small and only makes up some 10 percent of total output value. The rate of investement is high in industrialized countries, amounting to 40 or 50 percent.

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The present product mix of the country cannot meet the needs of national economic development. Most enterprises have a small and comprehensive structure that cannot meet the needs of production on a big scale with specialization and high technical levels.

Technically, we are 15 years behind in industrial production level and 8 to 10 years behind in scientific and technological level. Theoretical study should be focused on applied research.

Electronic Products Not Widely Applied

It is important to develop products. Electronic products are not widely used. Durable consumer goods and electronic game machines are not used as extensively as abroad. Radios are relatively popular. The number of black and white television sets has increased rapidly, while color sets are few. The utilization level in the national economy of items such as machine processing equipment and computer machine tools is lower than in foreign countries. Personnel training in electronic plants in other countries is conducted by using model equipment. Aviation training is conducted by electronic models. Telephone numbers are checked through computers in the telephone system and telephone maintenance is also done by computer. We have just started a small-scale computer management system. The utilization level and the load are low.

The development of the electronics industry is very important for the national economy. We should attach great importance to it. In his Sixth 5-Year Plan report, Premier Zhao Ziyang specially stressed the development of the electronics industry. Since then, we have been greatly encouraged and our task has become heavier. We cannot realize the four modernizations without the electronics industry.

We have two targets: 1) quadrupling output value; 2) raising standard to the international level of the late 1970's and the early 1980's.

The Focal Points in the Electronics Industry

One focus is to catch up with advanced levels in integrated circuits and computer electronic industries which are indispensable to all trades and enterprises. To achieve this 5 years ahead of schedule, the development level in terms of percentage must be higher than that of the country as a whole. We are still discussing it and I am not sure how high it will be; it will depend on the forecasts including those for durable consumer goods such as television sets last year. Suppose we produce 300,000 to 500,000 color sets in 1983, an increase on 100 percent over last year; by the end of the century, there will be a considerable growth in production according to this level. Our present calculation is based on the comprehensive level, and high speed should correspond to the consumption level. Certainly, the purchasing power of the 800 million population in rural areas is immeasurable. Therefore, the variety of products must be increased.

Therefore, we are prepared to spend these 3 years laying the foundation and raising the level. After that, all enterprises of the national economy such as oil, coal, communications and transport, and even scientific research and educational departments, will undergo technical transformation on a large scale through investigation and study by adopting the method of a systematic engineering project.

In my opinion, the increase of output value will not depend on electronic products but on technical transformation in the national economy. The state urges us to go down to the grassroots units of all trades and enterprises to do investigation and study, to solve this problem by adopting the method of a systematic engineering project and to find out their needs. To sum up, the percentage should be based on the demand of the general target. To achieve our target ahead of schedule, we should have a higher percentage.

The products that require investment have a great potential. For instance, the annual output of color television sets will be 8 million by the year 2000. By that time the population will have increased to 1.2 billion. We are discussing this forecast and we are not sure whether the figure is correct. This budget is estimated on the basis of the national income only. For instance, at present 1 percent of the income of each member of a family is spent on electrical products. This will increase by 100 percent. However, the percentage might be higher. In order to catch up with the advanced level, we should concentrate our efforts on grasping computers and integrated circuits.

Train Cadres Within 5 Years

At the same time, personnel training will play an important role. The Ministry of Electronics Industry has been running 4 institutions of higher learning and 12 technical secondary schools. There is a long way to go before it can meet the requirement in personnel training. Therefore, we should depend on the educational system of the country, including in-service staff. The cultural level of the workers should be raised and the technical personnel level should meet the needs of the growing electronics industry. To solve the issue of intellectual renovations, we are prepared to run various training courses so that leading cadres from the enterprises will be trained within 5 years.

First, stress should be put on technical transformation in enterprises directly under the localities and the central government. The technical transformation is to be aimed at producing components. We should raise the production level on a large scale to achieve big quantity and low production cost. With regard to some high-quality components needed in small quantity, such transformation should be on promoting key projects such as testing and experimenting. We should adopt different measures in the transformation according to the different projects. We should, on the one hand, rely on ourselves, and on the other we should undoubtedly import some technical means including production technology equipment and testing devices.

Walk on Two Legs To Develop the Electronics Industry

The electronics industry is a new industry; therefore, it is impossible to import everything. Thus we should develop our electronic industry in two ways: importing technology and through self-reliance. For this reason we should, particularly, strengthen scientific research. There is a considerable contingent for scientific research, said to be 50,000 persons. China has learned by history that we should not entirely depend on foreigners. However, implementation of an open-door policy cannot rule out the possibility of importing technology to accelerate the pace of our industrial development based on experiences in foreign countries. Moreover, the standard constitutes an important factor for us to catch up with advanced levels. Our former standard was copied from the Soviet Union several years ago. We used the Soviet standard, which was later replaced by our own in the enterprises. But there is a great difference between our standard and the international level. Therefore, from now on we should adopt the international standard. Apart from this, we should make a study of it. To adopt this standard, we should conduct some experiments and research. Then we should arm ourselves. We cannot catch up with advanced levels without a complete set of testing equipment and devices. We should spend more money on investment in adopting this standard.

To catch up with the international level in components, we should adopt a standard and then achieve reliability in our products. This is the greatest of economic results. The present reliability of our products is generally rated fifth grade, while in foreign countries it is sixth, seventh or even ninth grade. We are still opening the market in the United States for some components such as vacuum tubes. These are isolated cases. Generally speaking, reliability is unsatisfactory.

Measures for Catching Up With International Levels

To catch up with and surpass international levels, we have put forward a general proposal, that is, to grasp the foundation, to catch up with advanced levels, to implement structural readjustment in the enterprises, to raise professional standards and to strive to enable small and comprehensive factories to run production on a big scale. Regarding product mix, we should raise the proportion of products that require investment. To meet the needs of the national economy and all trades and enterprises, we should work out a plan, after finding out the real situation, by the method of a systematic engineering project.

When a satellite is put into orbit in the future, considerably higher production of television sets will probably follow.

There is a big problem relating to foreign investment, which has not been thriving in recent years. We have only signed six contracts with foreign enterprises. Viewing the whole country, the sixth contract is the most successful one; it helps to produce television sets. The other five contracts are small ones which were signed in Foshan and Shenzhen in Guangdong.

Joint Ventures and Resold Products

Summing up the experiences of the few past years, we are ready for joint ventures, and the problem is how to repay the money in the future. We will be dividing up national resources if the products are to be consumed at home. We should not allow exclusion of our products and production quota cuts, and then let our factories be run to make money together with foreigners.

In my opinion, it is better to run joint ventures in some projects based on sound foreign technology than to import. We should absorb things such as means of production that can help us to reform our national economy through joint ventures. I think that temporarily we should not stress product resale from such a joint venture, because such products would have had to be imported and we need the technology that cannot be acquired in a short time. Besides, we can absorb some foreign investment. Our future policy should be worked out on this basis.

With regard to the export of our electronics industry products, the variety for export has been increased to a certain extent in the past few years. Some 60 varieties have been exported to Southeast Asia, mainly to Hong Kong, and next to Europe and the United States.

The volume of exports each year is small, totalling about \$40 million. The volume of imports is big, totalling over \$200 million.

At present, our exports are not aimed at earning foreign currency, but at putting our electronic products on the international market for trials. Otherwise they will not have vitality. Therefore, we would rather lose money than make profits on our export.

We should point out that the development of the electronics industry will not only constantly put forward demands on the Ministry of Electronics Industry. On the contrary, the electronics industry should be backed by the basic industries. For example, it requires very pure reagents and so on. This puts a demand on the basic industries such as nonferrous metals, chemical, and metallurgical industries. This cannot be solved by the electronics industry alone. It involves mutual relations among the whole of industry. That is the end of my brief introduction.

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